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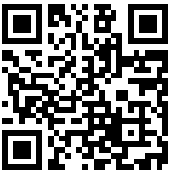

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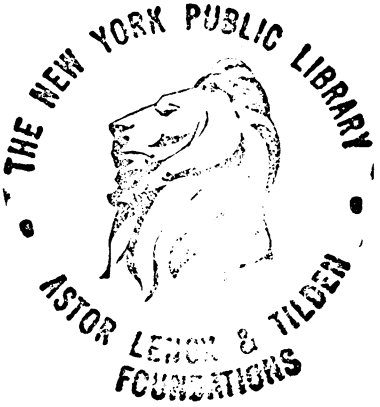

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THE SAMOA (N.Z.) EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

1914-1915

An account based on official records of the Seizure and Occupation by New Zealand of the German Islands of Western Samoa.

By STEPHEN JOHN SMITH,

Late 5th (Wellington) Regiment,

Secretary Samoa Administration in Military Occupation, 1915-1918

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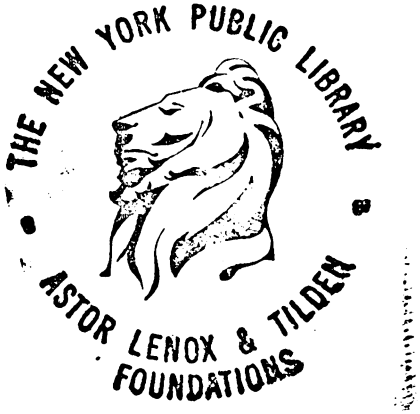

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To Our Immortal Dead:

To the Maimed and the Broken:

To those who, in Babyhood nurtured and through Childhood days guided them—

Who bade them, as Soldiers, Good-bye;

Whose prayers for protection followed them till on far-flung battlefields they fell—

Heroes of Heroes Born:

This work is reverently dedicated.

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CONTENTS

	Page
List of Illustrations	6
Foreword by Right Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C., Prime Minister of New Zealand	8
Foreword by Colonel Robert Logan, C.B., A.D.C., N.Z.S.C., Commander Samoan Expeditionary Force and Administrator of Samoa, 1914-1919	10
Chapter 1. Britain's Call to Her Youngest Dominion	13
2. Mobilizing an Expenditionary Force for an Unknown Destination	15
3. Embarkation	23
4. At Sea	30
5. Noumea, New Caledonia	39
6. Proceeding Under Escort	47
7. Suva, Fiji	51
8. Operation Orders	53
9. The Seizure of Samoa	57
10. Apia as We Found It	66
11. Settling Down in Occupation	71
12. Rumours and Alarms	78
13. Pests and Diseases	82
14. The Civil Administration	85
15. The *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*	93
16. Housing the Troops	96
17. The Daily Round	99
18. "The Pull Thro'"	105
19. Garrison Life	112
20. Christmas Festivites	120
21. Warnings of an Invasion	124
22. Relief at Last	130
Embarkation Roll	133
Roll of Honour (Photographs)	180

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PREFACE

THE Samoan Committee, which, under the presidency of W. G. ("Mother") Morpeth, has been in existence since our return to civil life, in March last obtained from the Canteen Funds Board a small grant for the purpose of writing the History of the Samoan Expeditionary Force, and a modest work was put immediately in hand.

How apprehensive I was when, under pressure from the other members of the Committee, and much against my better judgment, I undertook the writing! And how dismayed when, upon delving into the records of the Historical Section at Defence Headquarters, I found the records of the Force so meagre!

But, sustained by the cheerful optimism of the Committee, the ready help of the Literary Sub-Committee (Sister Brandon and Philip Barcham) and the response from all parts of the Dominion from hundreds of ex-members and next-of-kin to my appeal for photograph and anecdote, the work proceeded.

Many contributions have been omitted from the narrative only because of lack of space, and my thanks go out to the generous donors. To all who have assisted in making the writing of the History possible, whose names are far too numerous to mention, I tender my sincere thanks. Especially am I grateful to the Literary Sub-Committee above-named for Chapter XVIII., to Major E. Puttick for maps, to Captain W. M. Bell, A.D.C., "Vailima" and A. J. Tattersall, Esq., Apia, for exhibits and photographs, to the painstaking staff in charge of Defence Records, and to the ever-helpful staff of the publishers.

Though through the effluxion of time much of interest has been lost to the chronicle, it will no doubt serve as a reminder to survivors of a good job well done, and of many gallant comrades who, later, on almost every battlefield of the Great Campaign, did what they went out prepared to do on the sunny shores of Samoa had Fate so decreed.

Happy in this belief I lay down my pen, the joy of the labour having physicked the pain of the toil.

S.J.S.

Wellington, N.Z.,
4/8/24.

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List of Illustrations

	Page
Hoisting the Flag, Apia, 30th August, 1914	*Frontispiece*
Lord Liverpool announcing the Declaration of War	14
Colonel Robert Logan, C.B., A.D.C., N.Z.S.C.	16
N.Z. Railway Engineers parading at Wellington, 11th August, 1914	19
Lt.-Col. C. Harcourt Turner, O.C., 5th (Wellington) Regiment	24
T. Brig.-General H. T. Fulton, D.S.O., C.M.G., C. de G., O.C., 3rd (Auckland) Regiment	25
Are We Downhearted?	31
Painting Ship	32
Route Taken by the Samoan Expeditionary Force, August, 1914 (Map)	34
Upolu, showing various Points of Contemplated Attack (Map)	36
Washing Day	38
First Sight of Land, Noumea, New Caledonia	40
First Greetings from Noumea	40
The *Montcalm*	40
Noumea	40
New Zealanders ashore at Noumea, New Caledonia	44
Noumea, showing Escort	45
Coaling Ship at Noumea	46
Dropping the Pilot at Noumea	48
Suva, Fiji	51
Apia and Environs (Map)	56
Anxious Moments—Troops awaiting Reply to Summons to Surrender	57
The Arrival of the Expedition off Apia, 29th August, 1914	58
The Summons to Surrender	59
The Landing	60
The Flag Ashore	61
Awaiting Orders to Advance on Apia	62
The Advance on Apia. Troops in front of the Government Offices	62
Bombs prepared by German Staff for Destruction of Wireless Station	63
Proclamation dated 29th August, 1914	65

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PAGE

"Vailima," the home and death-place of Robert Louis Stevenson 67
Hqrs. of late German Firm (D.H. & P.G.), now the Apia Hotel 69
View of Apia Harbour from the above 69
Wireless Locomotive—Converted from Sea-going Engine 72
Racecourse Camp, August, 1914 74
Malifa Camp—5th (Wellington) Regiment on parade 74
Samoan Police 75
Third Aucklanders and their Barracks at Vaea 76
The Signallers 79
Coastal Scene 80
A Daily Sight at the Hospital 83
New Zealand Medical Corp 84
Apia Hospital 84
Captain William Henry Dillon Bell 88
The Civil Staff, 1914 89
Sample Administration Treasury Note 91
Sample of overprinted German stamps 92
German Ships in Apia Harbour (showing *Scharnhorst*) 93
"D" Battery 97
New Zealand Field Engineers 97
Early Morning Route Marches 99
Typical Coconut Plantations 100
Vaea Camp 102
"D" Battery Camp 102
Sketches from "The Pull Thro'" 110
Transport 113
The Mounted Patrol 113
Fifth (Wellington) Machine Gunners 115
Fifth (Wellington) Regimental Band 118
Troops playing Bowls with Breadfruit 118
Christmas Cheer 121
Noumea Heads 123
Apia Wireless Station 125
The Wireless Garrison 126
Samoa's War Graves: Members of the Samoan Relief Forces 128
The Regimental Band's last Good-bye 130
Embarking for Home—Tofa, Samoa 131

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FOREWORD

By the Right Honourable W. F. Massey, P.C.,
Prime Minister of New Zealand.

THE part New Zealand played in the Great War is notable in the annals of British history—brilliantly illumined by records of steadfast devotion to duty, self-sacrifice and courageous deeds of gallant men.

New Zealanders, as a patriotic people of the British Empire, knew their obligations when the call sounded and their ready response to arms was equalled only by their daring achievements as soldiers fighting in defence of the homes, lives and liberties of fellow-countrymen and of their kinsmen overseas.

Within twenty-five days after the declaration of war New Zealand troops had without bloodshed hoisted the Empire's flag in Western Samoa—German territory. The importance of the event and the secrecy and celerity with which it was accomplished kindled the Empire's patriotism, and brought the highest praise to the New Zealanders in their achievement. The men entered on the undertaking with grave dangers facing them, but these they did not heed. For it was known when the force set sail that a powerful German Squadron was moving in readiness in the Pacific and as the troopships were convoyed by the small cruisers "Physche," "Philomel" and "Pyramus," disaster could easily have overtaken them.

There was the added danger of the possibility of the Germans having garrisoned Samoa with reservists from their merchant ships and South American ports and with men, guns and armaments from the German warships then in the Pacific. Had these eventualities occurred there would have been tough fighting and loss of life.

These dangers our New Zealand boys faced with that equanimity and bravery which typified their conduct throughout

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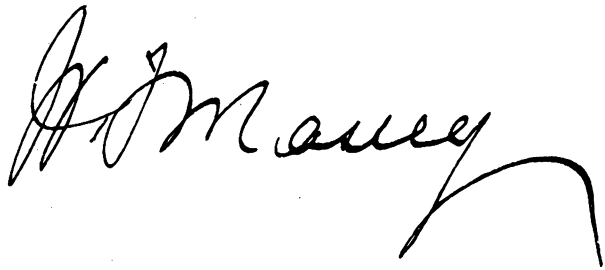
the war. Though they were able to achieve the task set them without firing a shot they well deserved the same credit received for the high courage displayed by the heroes whose blood was so freely spilled at the Anzac landing, in France and on other battlefields of the Great War.

The fortitude of the men of the force during the period of their occupancy of Samoa should not be forgotten. For seven months under trying conditions, of which they had had no previous experience; through the worst part of the tropical year—the rainy season—the men did their duty to the Empire without the loss of a single life. That surely is a tribute to the men themselves and to the medical and nursing staffs.

All honour is due to the Samoan Force for its work, and that honour has been whole-heartedly given.



Wellington,
24th July, 1924.

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FOREWORD

By Colonel Robert Logan, C.B.,
Commander of the Samoan Expeditionary Force.

SITTING at breakfast in an old Tudor Hall, with last night's log still smouldering in the great four hundred year old fireplace, whilst outside, the narrow Devonshire lanes are yellow with primroses just passed their glory, and here and there a heliotrope coloured "milkmaid" shows flower, comes a letter from the Antipodes asking me to write a foreword to the History of the Samoan Expeditionary Force.

I look around the old walls, hung with Samoan tapa cloth, with German flag surmounted by Union Jack, here a fly whisk, there an orator's staff, and in one corner a Samoan cricket bat. On a window sill (the walls are four feet in thickness) a 'ava bowl, and on a chair an iasiga given to me by that friend of all of us, Monty Betham—alas now no more.

My memory goes back to the barrack yard at Mount Cook, where first I came face to face with the Advance Guard of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force; to the wet, cold harbour of Wellington, where we lay for 48 hours, and from which we silently crept out in the cold, grey dawn of an August morning. The meeting with our Naval escort in the open ocean, our visit to New Caledonia and our enthusiastic welcome there; then on to Fiji, and, finally, the sight of Samoa.

Steaming past Amaile and along the North coast of Upolu that memorable morning, a vivid recollection is the stillness on board. Most of us were thinking hard; some were praying silently who had not prayed for a long time. One of the Psalms

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for the day was impressive—"If I take the wings of the morning and remain in the uttermost parts of the sea: even there also shall Thy hand lead me, and Thy right hand shall hold me."

Of the landing and holding I need not speak—that is the work of the compiler of this history; and it was by each man doing his own job that life was possible in the tropics in those days which now seem so far off.

We had troubles and misunderstandings, but we learned to respect each other, and the work we found to do we did with a will.

If occasionally we have a longing to be back in those lovely islands it is not surprising, but would realisation come up to expectation?

A page once turned is a page finished with, but we retain the recollections of friendships made, of good work done in company with good men, and it is a remembrance with which we would be loath to part.

To me also is the honour of having commanded the First Expeditionary Force to leave New Zealand, and my gratitude goes out to the men of whom it was composed.

Soifua.

Weycroft Manor,
Axminster, Devonshire,
21st April, 1924.

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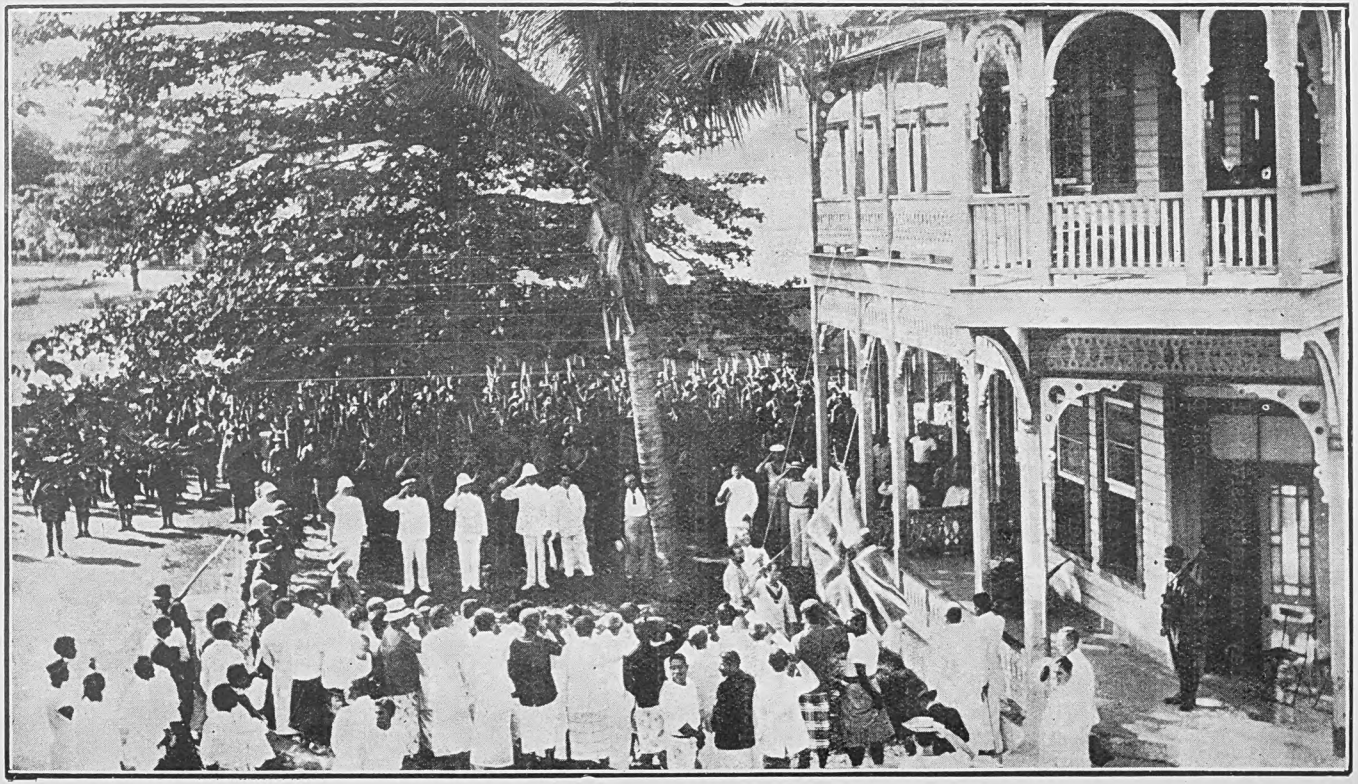

Hoisting the Flag, Apia, 30th August, 1914.

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The Samoan Expeditionary Force.

CHAPTER I.

Britain's Call To Her Youngest Dominion.

"Fellow subjects: War has broken out with Germany."

THE blow had fallen and the worst fears were realised! What one short month before was undreamed of and unthinkable in our happy and prosperous country had actually come to pass and we were at death's grips with Germany, with her enormous resources, her mighty army and vaunted navy.

Some who heard the announcement cheered, but many of the assemblage of Wellington's citizens who heard those ominous words, spoken by the Earl of Liverpool, on that eventful 5th August, 1914, had a very real premonition of the tortures of mind to be endured and the terrible losses to be sustained during the struggle that had been forced upon us.

Within an hour of that memorable gathering Parliament had reassembled and unanimously and in silence passed a resolution approving the steps already taken by the New Zealand Government in offering an Expeditionary Force to the Mother Country.

Without delay, the same evening, a call was issued from Defence Headquarters, Wellington, for volunteers for home defence, and, possibly, for service abroad, and spontaneously from all parts of the Dominion came pouring in offers of assistance in men and material.

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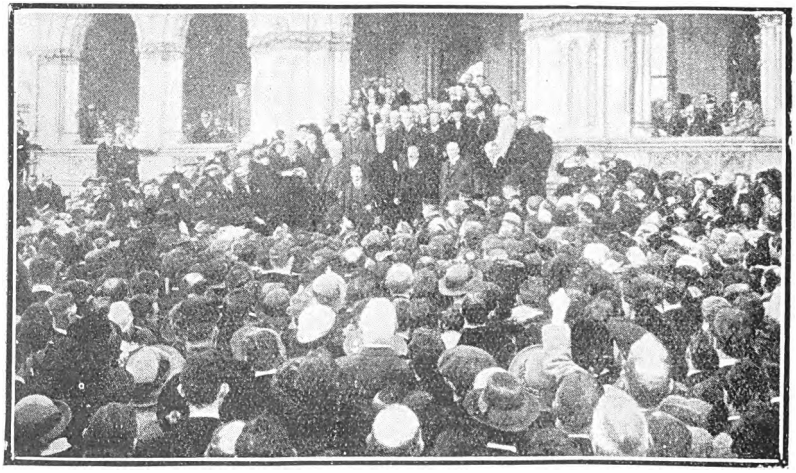
But the question of an Expeditionary Force was not long left in doubt. On 7th a secret cabled despatch was received by the Governor General, which read:—

> "If your ministers desire and feel themselves able to seize German wireless station at Samoa we should feel that this was a great and urgent Imperial service. You will realise, however, that any territory now occupied must at the conclusion of the war be at the disposal of the Imperial Government. . . . ."



Lord Liverpool announcing the declaration of war from Parliament Buildings, Wellington, 5th August, 1914.

A Cabinet meeting was immediately called. The offer was as promptly accepted. As to its destination the utmost secrecy was observed, but that night instructions issued to Defence Headquarters to mobilise a composite force to consist of headquarters, one battery of field artillery, one section field company N.Z. Engineers, three companies infantry (5th Wellington and 3rd Auckland Regiments) and machine guns, one company N.Z. Railway Engineers, details from the Royal Naval Reserve, a signalling company, motor boat mechanics, details from the Post and Telegraph Company, Army Service Corps, one section N.Z. Field Ambulance, nurses and chaplains—a total of 1363 officers, nurses and men.

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CHAPTER II.

Mobilizing an Expeditionary Force for an Unknown Destination.

The choice of the selection of men to form the force fell upon the Wellington and Auckland Military Districts, and without an hour's delay the business of mobilizing commenced.

Colonel Robert Logan, A.D.C., N.Z.S.C., Commanding Auckland Military District, was appointed to command the Force and reported by first train to Headquarters.

It so happened that Friday was the ordinary parade night, both in Wellington and in Auckland, for the units which were to comprise the majority of the force, and owing to the rumours of war there were full musters and excitement ran high.

The 5th Wellington Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel C. Harcourt Turner, was on parade in Wellington, and the appearance of the Commandant with his Chief Staff Officer, and their earnest conversation with the O.C., were sufficient to raise the hopes of the parade to the highest pitch. These hopes were well founded. Colonel Turner received instructions to mobilize for active service overseas, two companies of the Regiment with double machine gun sections, to be ready to embark at 9 a.m. on the following Tuesday.

Captain R. S. McQuarrie, with D. Battery, had anticipated the call, and was ready with his men paraded. His instructions were to mobilize a 4-gun battery, with a strength of four officers and 96 men, to be ready for embarkation at noon Monday.

No. 4 Field Company, N.Z. Engineers, were also on parade under Captain D. J. Gibbs, and the latter was called upon to provide two sections of Engineers.

A rush of volunteers immediately set in, and as a Wellington Battalion parade had already been called for the following afternoon the main work of enrolling was held over for the morrow.

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But no time was lost in perfecting the organisation required for the task of mobilizing. Details of officers were told off for the purpose of taking attestations, Colonel C. M. Begg, P.M.O., arranged to muster every available medical officer for the purpose of medically examining the volunteers, and arrangements were made with the Defence Stores to have available all necessary extra equipment beyond that already on issue.

Aucklanders also had been moving apace. At Friday's parade a number of the Divisional Signalling Corps had notified their intention of volunteering for service whenever and wherever required, but no official call had then been made. They had not long to wait, for a few hours later they were knocked up from their beds by special messengers from the Defence Department with instructions to proceed to Wellington by that day's train (Saturday) for service overseas. They mobilized early in the morning, 25 men under Lieutenant H. C. Cotton, and despite the fact that only half an hour's notice of their departure had been given to the public, a great crowd assembled at the Auckland railway station to give a fitting send off to the first New Zealand unit to move in the War.

Saturday saw the drill halls and recruiting depots throughout the Wellington and Auckland military districts seething with activity and excitement. At the Wellington Barrack Hall, a band of devoted volunteer workers were busily plying their needles, and carryalls and cholera belts were fast taking shape for inclusion in the kits.

Outside, Buckle Street was a dense crowd of spectators. The drill yard fence gave an airy vantage point to the more agile and the 5th Wellington Regimental Band added a touch of martial music.

A notable feature of the parade was the air of gravity which pervaded everyone, the troops as well as the public. A Force was required for an unknown destination overseas. Many names had been handed in and the serious business of actually enrolling volunteers was about to begin. Officers commanding units were ready to commence the work.

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The response was unanimous. Quietly and orderly the volunteers came forward, draft after draft was formed into detachments and marched into the drill shed, where each volunteer underwent a rigid examination at the hands of the Officer Commanding before being passed on for medical examination, attestation for active service, and issue of kit.

Preference in the selection from the many who volunteered was given to men serving with the Territorials, or who had previous volunteering service, and ex-soldiers and sailors of H.M. Forces. But many an ardent spirit resorted to devices fair or foul to be included, and many a sigh of relief was breathed by ex-college boys, whose only service had been a year in the College Cadets, and by volunteers whose only parades had been compulsory ones.

The selection of officers presented a problem, the difficulty not being in the selection of suitable officers, but in the rejection of those beyond the number required. The appointment of N.C.Os. also presented similar difficulties. All volunteers below commissioned rank had been attested as privates though many held commissions in the Territorial Forces and many others had years of service as volunteer officers and N.C.Os.

Owing to the secret nature of the expedition great difficulty was experienced by the Engineers in deciding upon the technical equipment to be taken, but the Royal Engineer mobilization tables were taken to provide sufficient to carry on with. In addition to Captain Gibbs, Lieutenant A. A. Macnab and 58 N.C.O's. and men were attested on the Saturday, and completed the complement of the Field Company, N.Z. Engineers.

Four motor launches were also secured and men trained in surfboat work were sworn in to take charge of them.

Practically the full strength of the Battery was attested, the few additional men required being drawn from the reserve.

The establishment of the Battery was to be two 15 pdr. B. L. Mark IV., and two 6 pdr. Q.F. Nordenfeldt guns, without horses or waggons. With Captain McQuarrie were Lieuts. F. W. Reed and G. H. Forsythe and 2nd Lieut. C. H. Mitchell.

The assembling of the 258 officers and men of the Railway Engineers (though they were drawn from all parts of the South

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as well as the North Island), presented no difficulties, owing to the fact that they were all members of the N.Z. Railway Department and of the well-organised and equipped N.Z. Railway Battalions. Within 24 hours of the call being made for volunteers they paraded in Wellington, completely uniformed, armed and equipped. The company was commanded by Captain P. St. J. Keenan, Staff Officer to the Railway Battalions.*

Lieut.-Colonel Matthew Holmes accepted the command of the N.Z. Medical Corps, which was to comprise four medical officers, two dental surgeons, six nursing sisters and 66 rank and file, and was to be equipped as a small base hospital as well as a field ambulance. The nursing sisters were chosen from the senior sisters then in Wellington and Christchurch, who had volunteered for service in the event of war being declared. The dental surgeons, being an innovation, had not had previous territorial rank.

No mention was made as to the possible destination of the force nor the circumstance under which it would be required to work, matters of vital importance, as medical requisites vary considerably between tropical and temperate climates.

It was somewhat difficult to assemble and equip the N.Z.M.C. at such short notice, as they were drawn from the various medical units in the Wellington Medical District, such as Stratford, Masterton, Hastings, Palmerston North and Wellington, but though the telegrams calling for volunteers were despatched only on Saturday the 8th, more than the required number of men arrived in Wellington on the following Monday.

Almost all were serving in the Territorials, or were men who had had previous service with the N.Z.M.C., and there were far more N.C.Os. than were necessary. The establishment was fixed as for a Headquarter's section of Field Ambulance as laid down in War establishment for the Imperial Army, the extra N.C.Os. being instructed that they would have to take the rank and pay of privates. This they all readily consented to do.

*Appointed Adjutant 3rd (Auckland) Regiment before embarkation. Lt. H. H. Christophers commanded the Railway Engineers in the Samoan Expedition.

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The 5th Wellington Regimental Band also had sought and been granted permission to proceed with the Regiment, a condition being imposed that only instrumentalists who were trained infantrymen were to be permitted to embark. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining a band of 26 men (under Bandmaster P. Cole) who had served their time in the ranks.

Wellington City being unable to provide the full complement of trained machine gunners, the shortage was filled from other machine gun units in the Wellington District, and two well-trained sections under Captains Wilkinson and Simeon, with Lieut. Bennett, were not behindhand in mobilizing.

Sunday the 9th was devoted to further enlisting and to the equipping of the men. The Battery embarked their guns, ammunition and stores, and by noon, Monday, were on parade, fully equipped.

The full complement of the 5th Regiment—18 officers and 541 men—was made up on the Monday, and while the last of the men were being selected a fireman from a steamer that had just made port ran into the drill hall, covered with the evidence of his occupation and with perspiration streaming from his face. He fell in on the left of the squad, too much out of breath to speak, and in due course produced his Imperial Army discharge. He had learned only on reaching port that a force was mobilizing, and had rushed to the drill hall in the hopes that he would not be too late.

Meantime Aucklanders had been moving, and Major W. Kay, Officer Commanding 3rd Auckland Regiment, with five officers and 248 rank and file, had been given a rousing send-off by special train, which left Auckland for Wellington, at 3.30 p.m. on Monday, 10th August.

The train was so overcrowded that the men had to sit upright all night, but they were well feted with warm receptions *en route* at wayside stations, where residents turned out *en masse* with the local bands to play them through. They arrived in Wellington before midday on the following day, a cheerful-looking lot, and appeared to average a good deal older than the local men.

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Throughout the Wellington District also the quotas were despatched on Monday, the 10th. At Hawera a detachment of A.S.C. and Medical Corps entrained amidst much enthusiasm, and a detachment of Railway Engineers joined the train at Wanganui. An immense crowd at the Napier railway station farewelled a handful of local men, and at Masterton the whole town turned out with its band to give a fitting send-off to its fourteen volunteers.

Promptly up to time on the Tuesday morning (11th August) the General Officer Commanding was advised that the required Force was on parade, fully equipped and ready to embark.

The work had been performed entirely by the Regimental officers, and without any assistance from the Permanent Staff. Surely this may fairly be claimed to constitute a record for mobilizing an Expeditionary Force for overseas from Territorial units composed of citizens in civil occupations, and may proudly be regarded as an example of the latent patriotism deeply rooted in the British youth of our grand young country.

Conjecture had been rife during the past busy days as to the destination of the Force, and the Prime Minister made a statement on the subject, on the floor of the House: "I have been given to understand," he said, "that an idea obtains in some quarters that our men are not going to the front, but are simply going to be used for garrison duty to relieve regular troops.

"I am in a position to state that this is not the case.

"The N.Z.E.F. will go to Europe, and in all probability they will call at an English port for orders. What I am saying now applies generally, because it must be understood that directly the Force leaves New Zealand they are Imperial troops in every sense of the word, and under the Imperial authorities. What I am saying now may not apply to every company or to every regiment. I am quite sure that our men will be glad to learn that within a few weeks of their leaving here they may be at the front, probably in the firing line."

Author's Note.—When this statement was made the Main Body also had commenced to mobilize, the Samoan Expedition being then known as the Advance Section of the Expeditionary Force.

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CHAPTER III.

EMBARKATION.

On the morning of 12th August, from Buckle Street drill hall, went forth New Zealand's pioneers in the Great War, to embark on the waiting transports. Turning into Cuba Street, heralded by the band, they were soon attended by a cheering crowd, which grew larger and more enthusiastic as the news of their approach preceded the troops through the city.

Shops were deserted, windows and balconies and all possible vantage points suddenly became animated, and for the remainder of the march the column of khaki was bordered by dense masses of people.

The transports, the S.S. "Moeraki" and "Monowai," now known as H.M. Transports Nos. 1 and 2 respectively, lay at the King's Wharf, and with little delay and in good order the troops embarked.

Enthusiasm reached its height about 7 p.m. when, with night throwing its shadows over the port, the transports moved from the wharf. This was the signal for what was believed to be the final farewell between the troops aboard, and the crowds ashore, who had lingered all day to see the ships off. It found expression in loud cheering and singing, hakas, and merry raillery, while a diversion was caused by a private falling overboard and being rescued.

But the troopers pulled out into the stream and dropped anchor in the lee of Soames Island, for the Admiralty Sailing Orders had not yet arrived.

Aboard, the troops settled down to their new surroundings, and for the first night no attempt was made to obtain that measure of military order and precision that was soon to reign. Opportunity was taken (the first for many in the rush of the

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previous few days) to seek out old pals or brothers known or believed to be aboard, and what a number of old cronies there were!

The next morning only those up betimes enjoyed the luxury of a wash in fresh water, and there were few who did not have to resort to salt water for their morning shave and "rinse." On

Lt. Col. Charles Harcourt Turner.
O.C. 5th (Wellington) Regiment in Samoa.

account of the limited accommodation, difficulty was experienced in seating the men at meals, which, on the smaller ship, the "Monowai," had to be served in four relays. At breakfast the porridge and potatoes soon ran out and those who were not fortunate enough to get down with the first "G" regaled themselves with hard biscuits and butter, a meal with which they were soon to

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become well acquainted. One of Wellington's cold southerlies was sweeping the harbour, and the sheltered spots aboard were diligently sought and well patronised by groups of old friends foregathering in eager discussion of future prospects.

T. Brig.-General Harry Townsend Fulton, D.S.O., C.M.G., C. de G.
O.C. 3rd (Auckland) Regiment in Samoa.
Died of Wounds, France, 29/3/18.

As was to be expected, Transports which had been requisitioned and fitted so hurriedly were anything but ideal homes for the hundreds of soldiers they were called upon to accommodate. The holds, where the majority of the troops were berthed, were

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fitted with tiers of bunks four high, the topmost having headroom sufficient only for a man of small dimensions to squeeze into "side on" while the passageways were too narrow to allow two men to pass, and many of them lead to a blind end. Ventilation there was none, and fortunate was the man whose choice of a bunk lay near a hatchway. Straw mattresses were supplied, and the strictest orders issued against smoking below or the use of the favourite wax vestas—a very necessary precaution under the circumstances.

Not only were the Transports very much overcrowded but they were distinctly dirty, and medical orders went forth for a general scrubbing of the holds to render them partially fit habitation for the closely-packed draft. This fatigue proved a rude awakening to many a raw recruit, as to the multifarious duties required of a soldier of the King on active service.

Each Transport was self-contained, both in regard to the composition of the units and the equipment, so that if anything happened to one ship the other could proceed without it; or the two ships could make a landing at different points. Practically the only difference was that Headquarter's Staff was on board the "Moeraki," and that vessel also carried a complete wireless outfit.

But the anxiously-awaited Sailing Orders had not yet arrived, and the first day aboard was spent in harbour, while out of chaos order began to evolve. Ships' guards were mounted, the troops organised into platoons, and rosters prepared of cooks, butchers, bootmakers, tailors, carpenters, surveyors, etc., the number of callings required being remarkable, and the response from so small a force being even more so.

The records also proved a difficult problem. For each man the King's Regulations required an assortment of index cards and forms, all of which had been wondrously mixed by the hastily-selected and over-worked clerks ashore, the final division between the two ships of what meagre records there were tallying in few details with the men aboard. Orderly room staffs were organised to unravel the tangle, but for the remainder of the voyage it was a frequent occurrence to unearth from the

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bowels of the ship some diligent cook or table waiter hitherto unattached.

Ferry boats *en route* to the Bays encircled the ships as they lay at anchor. Excursions ran out from the shore carrying sweethearts and wives, and mothers in the hopes of a last glimpse of a dear one, and sheaves of telegrams from those too distant to reach Wellington before the departure.

The Force was inspected aboard during the day by Major General Sir Alexander Godley, K.C.M.G., C.B., Commandant New Zealand Forces. That night secret instructions regarding the object and conduct of the expedition were received by the Officer Commanding, and read:

Department of Defence, Hqrs. Office, Wgtn.,
13th August, 1914.

To Colonel R. Logan, A.D.C., N.Z.S.C.

1. You are appointed to command an Expeditionary Force of the New Zealand Military Forces.
2. The troops under your command have been embarked on the transports "Moeraki" and "Monowai."
3. The masters of the two ships have received instructions to take their orders from you.
4. You will proceed to the German islands of Samoa and seize them. His Majesty's Government has stated that the seizure of the Wireless Station on the Island of Upolu is very desirable; that, therefore, should be your first objective.
5. Captain H. J. T. Marshall, R.N., Senior Naval Officer, N.Z. Waters, has received orders to co-operate with you. The Navy will endeavour to secure your safety while at sea, and if possible will assist your landing. You should confer with Captain Marshall, and act on his instructions while at sea.
6. When you have seized the Islands you will take such measures as you may consider necessary to hold them, and to control the inhabitants.
7. You will erect your Wireless Station as soon as possible after you have established yourself on the Islands, and report through the British station at Fiji if you cannot communicate direct with the New Zealand stations.

(Signed) W. G. BRAITHWAITE, Colonel,
Chief of the General Staff.

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Thus another day of waiting came and passed, and night saw the lights of Wellington still over the ships' rails.

Next morning—the 14th—the Prime Minister, Right Hon. W. F. Massey, went aboard and inspected the transports. He was accompanied by the Minister of Defence, the Hon. James Allen. Thereafter the ships moved into Clyde Quay. The troops—in full marching order—were put ashore and exercised, taking a route around Oriental Bay and back to the wharf via Hataitai and Roseneath. But at 4 p.m. a thrill went through the ships—an order issued for a parade on the Basin Reserve, and instinctively it was felt that at last there was something definite afoot.

The public of Wellington were given barely an hour's notice of the parade, by "Extras" posted at the various newspaper offices and in a few shop windows. But hundreds of citizens quickly made their way to the scene and hundreds more followed fast upon their heels, until the green slopes of the Reserve were crowded. No ceremony such as this had been seen since the days of the Boer War, when the same call from the Motherland had been answered in a similar manner. But there were no decorated streets nor display of bunting, no massed bands or waving of flags: the usual pomp and splendour of military reviews were missing.

It was difficult to realise that the ceremony about to be conducted was the official farewell of the first of New Zealand's sons for active service, bound for an unknown destination.

The troops were formed into a hollow square, Colonel Logan and his officers at the head, during a silence that could be felt. That the time for demonstration was over, and that it was the eve of a momentous occasion, was realised by everyone who saw the long lines of over-coated men.

The Governor-General addressed the troops in the following words:—

> "Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Expeditionary Force: It is very little over an hour and a-half since I received a telegram ordering your departure from these shores as soon as possible. We have advice from Home that the enterprise upon which you are embarking is one of great and urgent Imperial necessity, and we felt we could not let you go without wishing you

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God-speed. We know that you will uphold the honour of the Empire and of the Dominion. We shall look forward with the greatest interest to all your doings. God bless you all."

It was not until the speeches were over and the troops had been blessed that the crowd, at the call of the Governor-General, found voice for stirring cheers for His Majesty and the Expeditionary Force. And overhead the sky was blue, bestowing nature's benediction.

Within fifteen minutes every soldier had left the Basin. The Band struck up a lively march, and through thronged streets the troops marched back to the wharf and quickly embarking, were lost in the rapidly-falling evening shadows of the port. But the hour of departure had not yet arrived, and that night the lights of Tinakori Hill wireless station still blinked down on the waiting transports. Orders were to sail before daylight on the morrow, and to meet Captain Marshall at a rendezvous Latitude 36° 0″ South, Longitude 178° 32″ East, at 4 p.m. on 16th August.

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CHAPTER IV.

At Sea.

Saturday, the 15th August, broke mild and calm, with a pale moon in its last quarter dipping over the city as New Zealand's first transports moved from their anchorages, passed under Kau Point, and headed seaward. Wellington was not yet awake, but, passing Seatoun in the still morning air, the boats assembled there under Admiralty orders awaiting entry to Port sounded a rally of whistles, and the Permanent Artillery on the Fort Hill cheered a lusty good-bye: and watchers from Karaka Bay observed a heavy trail of smoke from the Moeraki's funnel gradually take shape and form a perfect horse-shoe over the two ships—a good omen for the gallant expedition.

There was much speculation aboard as to what course would be taken upon clearing the Heads. The burning question for days had been "Where are we bound?" The general opinion was either an Australian rendezvous or a tropical seizure. In support of the latter the surf boats were pointed to as proof of a self-contained expedition, and the fact that both masters of the ships were old Island skippers, lent colour to this view. Against it, however, the troops were clothed in the heaviest of underwear and thick woollen uniforms.

But passing the wreck of the old Devon under Pencarrow light a northerly course was shaped, and all that day the expedition hugged the East Coast of the North Island.

Choppy weather was now experienced, and many a stalwart son, who had never before left his native soil, was laid aside. Parades became a farce and were abandoned, and while the "casualties" were strewn in helpless confusion, the "sitting up cases" were able to seek out the sunny spots of the upper deck, and the 5th Regimental Band struck up a feebly-rendered selection. The amateur cooks and table waiters were left in sufficient force to provide meals for those who fancied them; but the average "sailor" cared not, and the feelings of the majority were

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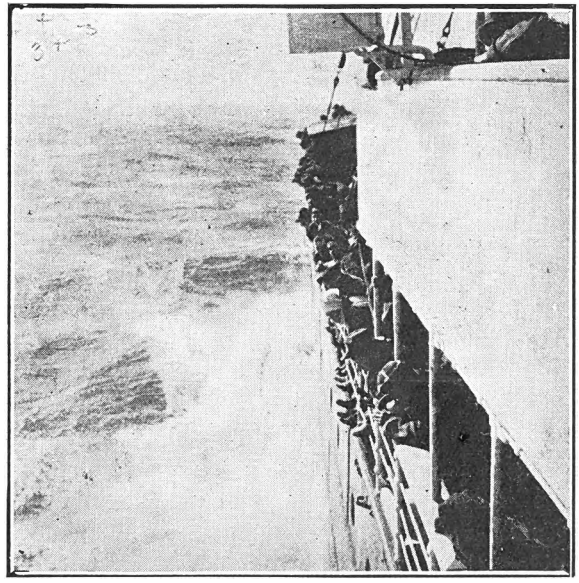
summed up in the following concise extract from a soldier's diary:—

> "We started off at daybreak and struck a rotten sea at the heads. I was one of the first to hang over the side. No breakfast, no dinner, no tea, and a night that was worse than the day."



Are we downhearted?

After darkness fell lights were obscured, and the "Monowai" followed directly astern of the "Moeraki," which showed only her stern lamp. Ploughing thus in the darkness through the night brought sensations weird and strange to the unseasoned seagoers, the absence of lights being sufficient reminder of the possibilities and dangers of running across a hostile cruiser.

At dusk on the following day—Sunday, 16th August—the rendezvous was reached, and two small warships joined the expedition as escort. They were the third class cruisers "Psyche" and "Philomel," of the New Zealand station. By next morning the "Pyramus," also a "P" class cruiser, had linked up, and the whole expedition continued its Northerly course.

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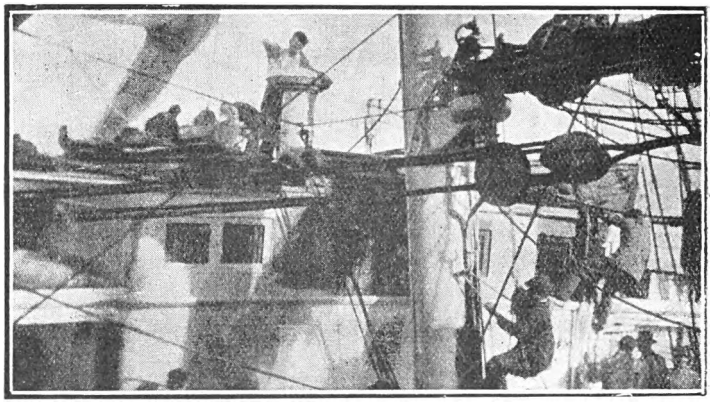
A church parade, called for Sunday morning, was well attended, so also were the first sick parades, held upon that day. But men were now recovering their sea legs. A party was armed with paint and brushes, and set to work to convert the red and



Painting Ship.

black funnels and the hulls of the troopships to a French grey. Instructions in the use of the fire extinguishers, with fire alarms and boat drills, were given and a more hopeful appearance became evident throughout the ships. At night all ships steered on an intermittent light from the "Pyramus," and with its puny escort the expedition had left the shores of New Zealand well in its wake to run the gauntlet of the German Pacific squadron, which mysterious wireless signals indicated was somewhere in the vicinity.

It now became necessary to make many issues of clothing and equipment, and to ascertain how the hold was stowed, but this presented great difficulties, the holds being filled to overflowing and many of the necessary articles being under the cargo. Nor did the positions of the articles agree with the tally clerk's lists, and the A.S.C. men, who were called upon to handle the work, proved unable to stand up to the combined smell of the hold and ships' motion. But some experienced ships' hold men were unearthed, and the work was accomplished. Ships' can-

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teens were opened, the vendors reaping a rich harvest, for of cash in the pockets of the troops there was plenty, and "ginger pop" sold at one shilling a bottle, with other goods at an equally exhorbitant rate.

No lights were now allowed after sunset, and the vigilant eye of the Navy soon brought to book any delinquent by peremptorily flashing an order to "obscure light in starboard porthole." Parades commenced in earnest, and no effort was spared in getting the men proficient in the handling of the rifle and a facile connection with the bayonet, in machine gun drill, bayonet exercises and physical training. The intervals between parades were assiduously devoted to lectures. Notwithstanding the severe discipline and hard training, there was a total absence of defaulters, the men buckling to with a will and making light of the troubles.

Meals continued of very poor quality and a few sacks of onions stowed aft on the "Monowai's" top deck were surreptitiously raided and eaten raw with ships' biscuits with great relish by a fortunate few. Of fresh water there was none for washing purposes and very little for drinking. The benefits of the early morning hose parade, when all hands doubled naked around the decks and received each in turn a hurried salt water splash, were enjoyed to the full, especially as the weather was fast becoming balmy and warm. Every possible article of clothing began soon to be discarded and parades were held in shorts, shirts, hats and bare feet.

Closely cropped hair also became *a la mode,* an enterprising private having included in his kit a barber's hair-cutting machine, with which he soon did a roaring trade, seating his victims on a stern staunchion, where the breeze conveniently carried the clipped hair aft and rendered the use of a covering sheet an unnecessary luxury.

Practice alarms (three short blasts from the ship's siren) were sounded frequently and gave the troops further exercise in promptly taking up their allotted boat stations.

The chart was being studied closely. No one, excepting the very few, knew the destination of the force, and the secret had

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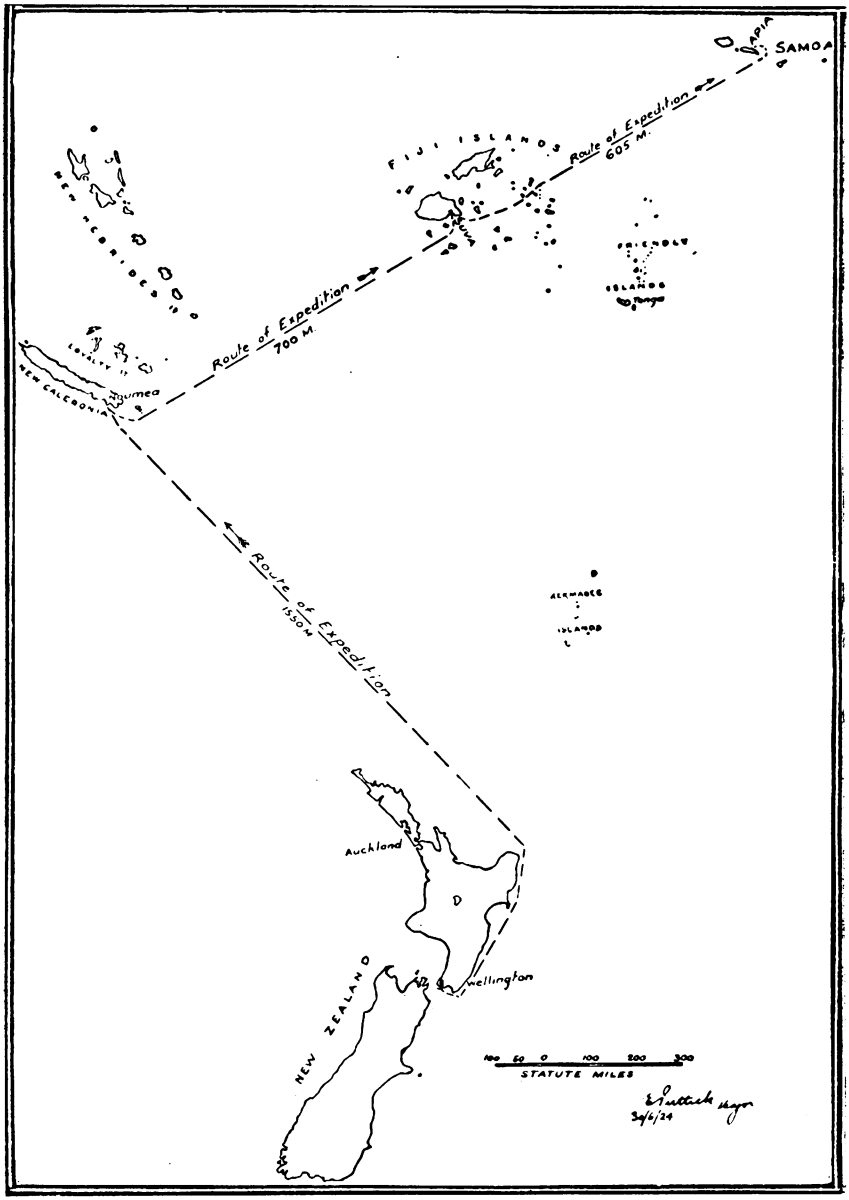

Route taken by the Samoan Expeditionary Force, August, 1914.

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been well guarded. Matupi, the German coaling station off New Guinea, became a point of interest, and Samoa, lying well to the East, for a time fell out of reckoning.

Meanwhile, a written consideration of the matters affecting the plan of operations against the objective was being threshed out between the high commands, and various messages passed between the Senior Naval Officer and the O.C. Troops.

The permanent force known to be stationed on the Island of Upolu consisted of native armed police under European officers, but there was the possibility that marines, reservists, guns and armaments had been landed from the small warships that were reported to have been recently dismantled. There was also the possibility of German warships being in the vicinity of the port of Apia.

The German population of the Island was believed to number between 300 and 400 men of military age, and in all likelihood they had been organised to assist in the defence of the place. It was further known that heavy cases marked "machinery" had been unloaded at Apia some time previously.

In considering the plan of attack, it was anticipated that H.M. ships still to join the expedition would be sufficient to deal with any hostile warships in the vicinity, while the troops (provided they got safely ashore) would be able to cope with any land force the enemy would be likely to bring against them. The possible landing places appeared to be:—

SAFATA HARBOUR (South Shore), exposed to a southerly swell at the time of year—separated from Apia by a range of heavily-wooded mountains 3000 feet high and accessible only by fifteen miles of bridle track.

APIA (North Shore), provided a landing could be assured, would be the most effective and decisive. It was possible, however, that the resistance given by the enemy would be greater at Apia than anywhere else, for if they intended to resist they would certainly concentrate at the capital and wireless station.

MULIFANUA (West Coast), at that time a regular anchorage for the Island steamers, where a narrow passage gave entrance through a reef. Being a regular calling place it would

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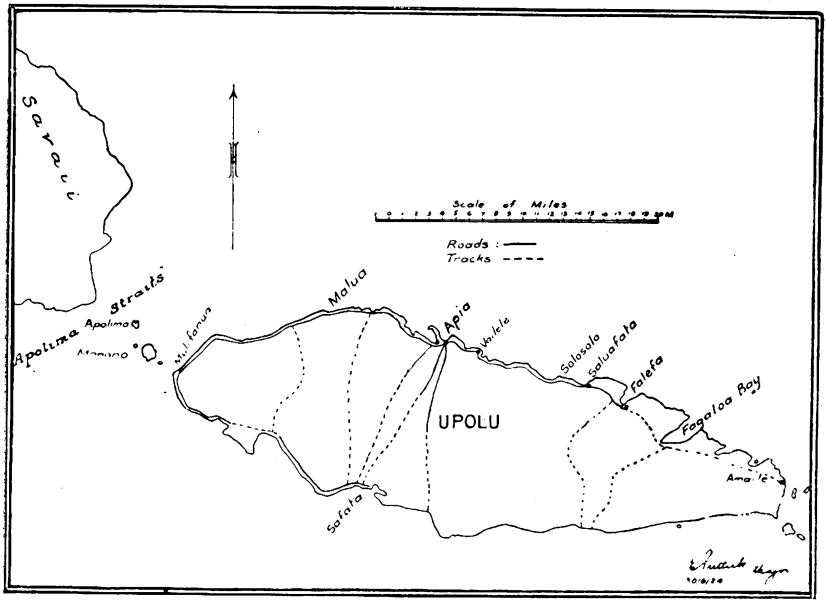
no doubt be watched and the narrow passage lent itself admirably to mine-laying. It also was situated a distance of twenty miles from Apia, with which it had access by a good coastal road.

VAILELE (North Coast), but lying close to Apia, also appeared to afford a desirable landing place.

SALUAFATA (North Coast), the best harbour in the Island, had attractions. It was situated ten miles East of Apia



Upolu, showing various points of contemplated attack.

with little information available as to the connecting road. The latter was believed to have been improved and to run through coconut plantations and across streams of considerable dimensions, but to be passable to troops.

FALEFA, near Saluafata, also appeared to be a suitable place for effecting a landing, particularly in conjunction with a

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landing at Saluafata, with which it was believed to be connected by road.

Bearing in view the facts that the initial object of the Force was to effect a landing, and that the troops were powerless until landed and deployed, and also that many of the troops were but partially trained, the proposal to obtain a footing on shore by making an attempt on two points simultaneously had to be carefully considered. Saluafata and Falefa being a convenient distance apart, and yet not so far distant that the two landing parties would be long out of touch, a scheme of landing from Transport No. 1 at Saluafata, and from Transport No. 2 at Falefa, came into prominence, the landing to be coincident with any operation conducted by H.M. ships against Apia itself.

The consensus of Naval opinion favoured a daylight landing at Vailele Bay, where the landing was good, with one cruiser supporting from Fagalii Bay and another from East of Vailele Bay.

But Vailele was only some three miles from the capital itself, and if fortified the transports and boats would be under effective gun fire. Even taking into account the supporting gunfire of the escort, it had to be remembered that the enemy guns would be concealed, and should fire be reserved until the first flotilla of boats were on the way, the latter could be wiped out before the Naval covering fire could become effective.

While these various projects were being fully considered the course bore steadily Northwards, the troops were quickly adapting themselves to the new life, and order and precision began to reign. All men were cleaned, shaved, and breakfasted, and bedding stowed by 7 a.m. Paint and brushes were issued, and all kit-bags marked with various blue dots and red bands to represent the different units. Several of the men had already cracked up under the new life, and were marked for return to New Zealand. The long trousers had become permanently discarded for shorts, tunics had given way to shirts, while coloured handkerchiefs were issued as a neckcovering. This remained the general uniform of the expedition. Detachments were also per-

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mitted to sleep on deck when the weather was favourable—a blessed relief to those situated in the cramped spaces below, which were fast becoming unbearably hot. The first inoculation against typhoid was given, and this brought to light the ubiquitous conscientious objectors, who were promptly tagged for return to New Zealand at first opportunity. On the "Moeraki," Private Carl Ifwerson, of the 3rd Aucklanders, developed acute appendicitis. An improvised operating table was erected in one of the cabins, and the first operation was neatly and successfully

Washing Day.

performed by Major Holmes and Captain Stout. A few days later he was on deck, a cheerful patient, and made a quick recovery.

The majority of the troops had now become quite at home on shipboard, and the rough seas on the 19th, which pitched the gunboats about in fine style were rather enjoyed. The weather, too, was becoming beautifully warm and balmy, flying fish became numerous and in their uncertain flights provided a new outlet for the instincts of the sporting element. For a space even the worst sailor found life becoming bearable once more.

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CHAPTER V.

NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.

At daybreak on 20th the cry went up of "land ahead," and many eager faces crowded the bows of the good ships "Monowai" and "Moeraki" for a glimpse of their first port of call, and for the majority of those on board, their first sight of a foreign land, which proved to be the French possession of New Caledonia.

Drawing inshore through a narrow passage between long rows of white surf surging on reefs, the ships passed a tall, light station with tricolour flying, set in the midst of a growth of young palms and surrounded by the beautiful blue waters—a perfect gem of the sea—and gave to many who saw it a first impression of "tropical islands midst glittering seas." Up they passed to the grander rugged beauties of Noumea itself, and into the long harbour entrance, where white beaches glistened in the sun, coconut palms bordered the waters and verdant bush clothed the lower foothills. Here excited groups clothed in white could be seen rushing the vantage points and apparently speculating as to what this "bolt from the blue" could be, while a smart launch with Europeans aboard glided past to the accompaniment of loud shouts of *"Vive L' Angleterre."*

Turning into the inner Harbour the town of Noumea lay snugly under the hills with its shipping at the wharves and the French "Montcalm" (Rear Admiral A. L. M. Huguet) lying in the stream. Passing the latter the crew hung out and cheered vociferously, the bands struck up, ours "The Marseilles," and theirs "God Save the King," and the anchors went down amidst the wildest enthusiasm ashore and afloat. The harbour soon became animated with motor launches, rowing boats and native craft, the excited occupants surrounding the ships and showing in every conceivable manner their friendly feelings.

Here it was reported that two large war vessels, which were believed to be of the German Pacific Squadron, had been sighted passing South the day before. From the movements of the Ger-

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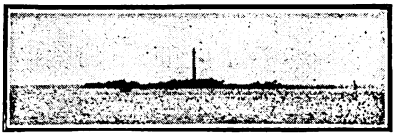
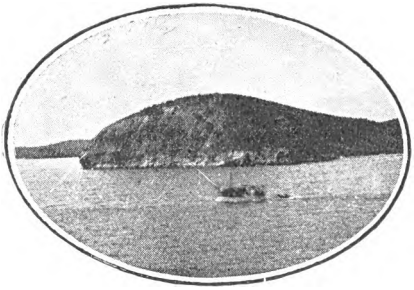
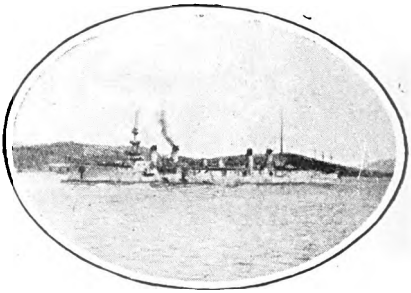


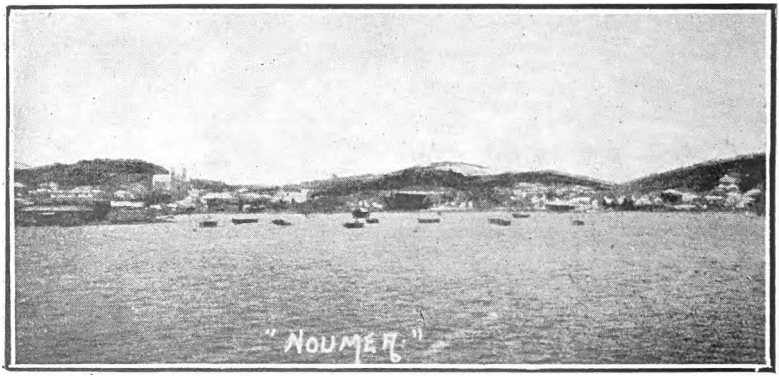
First Sight of Land
Noumea Light Station.



First Greetings from Noumea.



The "Montcalm."



Photos by late Lt. L. M. Liardet.

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man ships (according to "Naval Operations"—Corbett) it is unlikely that this report was correct. Nevertheless, Telefunken signals had been heard by the Fleet during the night, which seemed to indicate German cruisers in very close proximity, and port was made with no little relief to the authorities.

Owing to the interest that centred around the German warships, known, or believed to be, in the Pacific, a short account of the ships and their movements is given.*

*At the outbreak of hostilities Admiral von Spee, with the "Scharnhorst," "Gneisenau," "Nurnberg" and a tender ("Titania") was at Ponape, en route for a proposed cruise to Samoa. On receipt of his "Warning Telegram" he proceeded to Pagan Island (in the Ladronnes) and there, on 6th August, the "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," "Emden," the large tender "Markomannia" and three other supply ships from Tsingtau joined him.

"Emden" with "Markomannia" was despatched Southward on 13th August, passing through Molucca Passage, August 23rd, and by the end of the month was steaming Westward along the South Coast of Java, preparatory to her famous raids in the Indian Ocean.

Von Spee steamed Eastward to Enivetok (or Brown Atoll) in the Western extremity of the Marshall Group. He was there from August 19th to 22nd, and moved thence to Majuro at the other end of the Group. He reached Majuro on August 26th, having on his way there detached the "Nurnberg" to Honolulu for further supplies. At Majuro he was joined by the "Cormoran"—a captured Russian ship converted as a merchant cruiser—and two more store ships from Tsingtau.

Thence he proceeded Eastward to Christmas Island, leaving "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" and "Cormoran" to operate against Australian trade.

The latter ships, after leaving von Spee, were next heard of in Angaua, a week before the "Sydney" destroyed its wireless station. They had separated in search of coal, and, not knowing that New Guinea was occupied, had fixed their rendezvous at Alexis Bay, just North of Friedrich Wilhelm Harbour. The "Cormoran" was actually hiding there when Admiral Patey was taking possession of the administrative capital. When his back was turned both ships made off for the West Coast of America, the "Cormoran" narrowly escaping the "Satsuma" of the Second Japanese South Sea Squadron at Yap. The "Nurnberg," last heard of at Honolulu, appeared off Fanning Island, September 7th, and, after wrecking the British Cable Station there, ran to join von Spee at Christmas Island.

Von Spee anchored at Christmas Island to coal on September 7th, and appeared off Apia on the 14th of that month. Thence he proceeded

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Later in the day the troopers pulled alongside the wharf, where the whole cosmopolitan population of New Caledonia, in a blaze of colour, gathered to overwhelm *Nos Gallants Allies* with the warmest of French welcomes.

The scene of cheering, shouting, gesticulating crowds was beyond description; such a babel of voices in many languages,

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to the island of Suwarrow, in the Northern Cooks, where the "Nurnberg," with supply ships, met him. Thence he moved to Bora Bora in the Society Group (September 21) and on the following day he bombarded Papeete.

He arrived at Easter Island, October 12th, and there mobilized his two heavy cruisers ("Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau") and three light cruisers ("Leipzig," "Nurnberg" and "Dresden"). The whole fleet proceeded to Mas-a-fuera, a lonely island some 500 miles West of Valpariso, where he arrived October 14th, and spent a week replenishing from further supply ships. Here also he was joined by "Prinz Eitel Friedrich." From this base he caused considerable havoc to shipping prior to Coronel and the Falklands Battle. Prior to "Leipzig" and "Dresden" joining von Spee at Easter Island, October 12, they had been operating off the American Coast.

In addition to the above-named ships, the converted merchantman "Seydlitz" was in Australian waters. She apparently made immediately for Valparaiso, which port she reached August 26. Also the "Yorck," which had left Yokohama converted as a cruiser on August 4 for a destination unknown.

The "Geier" had left Singapore before the outbreak of war, and was somewhere in the Pacific. On September 4 she captured at Kusaie, in the Eastern Carolines, the British ship "S.S. Southport," which was lying there, ignorant of the fact that war had broken out, and which later escaped to Brisbane under extraordinary skill.

At Tsingtau there were four small gunboats, but some of these had been dismantled to arm the "Cormoran." The "Komet" and "Planet," armed survey ships, were in the vicinity of New Guinea. The latter was captured hiding in New Britain, and the latter sank herself at Yap on the approach of the Japanese on October 7th. The "Eber," another small gunboat, put into Bahia, September 4, and was there interned.

	Completed.	*Tons.*	*Trial Speed.*	*Guns.*			
"Scharnhorst"	1907	11,420	23.2	2	8.2″	6	5.9″
"Gneisenau"	1908	11,420	23.5	8	8.2″	6	5.9″
"Emden"	1909	3,592	24.1	10	4.1″		
"Nurnberg"	1908	3,400	23.5	10	4.1″		
"Leipzig"	1906	3,200	22.4	10	4.1″		

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with here and there a laughing *"Kia Ora,* New Zealand," and such a medley of dress. French women, chic and charming; dainty little Japanese in full Oriental costume, men in white linen suits, half-caste women with sweet faces and graceful figures, their taste in dress running to vivid colours, and a thousand and one types of coloured men and women—Japanese, Chinese, Negroes; while Polynesians, Micronesians and Melanesians could be distinguished, the latter dressed only in loin cloths, or lava lava, of brilliant hue.

Someone aboard suggested "oranges," and soon baskets full were being pelted aboard, the resultant scramble affording great delight to the onlookers.

A brisk interchange of souvenirs commenced, and Noumean hospitality poured aboard in the shape of fruits, sweets, cigarettes, to say nothing of bottles of wine of a vile vintage, which was reflected in the crime sheet the following day.

After the Noumean dinner hour (8 o'clock) the town band serenaded the visitors to their hearts' content. Their selections were interspersed with much singing of "The Marseilles," "God Save the King," the Russian National Anthem, all concluding with loud shouts of *"Vive la France!" "Vive L' Angleterre!" "Vive la Nouvelle Zelande!"* the din continuing well into the night.

It was not to be wondered at that a great deal of interest was manifested by all ranks in the novel surroundings. Leave was eagerly sought on many and various pleas, but was promptly and decisively declined. But camouflage even at this early stage of the war was not unknown to the resourceful New Zealander, and tales are told of a venturesome band of "ship's firemen" who spent a few wild hours on shore at Noumea that night.

Next morning orders were received for a route march through the town and its immediate environs. The column assembled on the pier and moved off headed by the Band, the general appearance of the troops and their up-to-date equipment eliciting compliments from all sides. The town was *en fete* and all commercial houses were closed. Every person bore an expansive expression of welcome, and from the awnings of wayside

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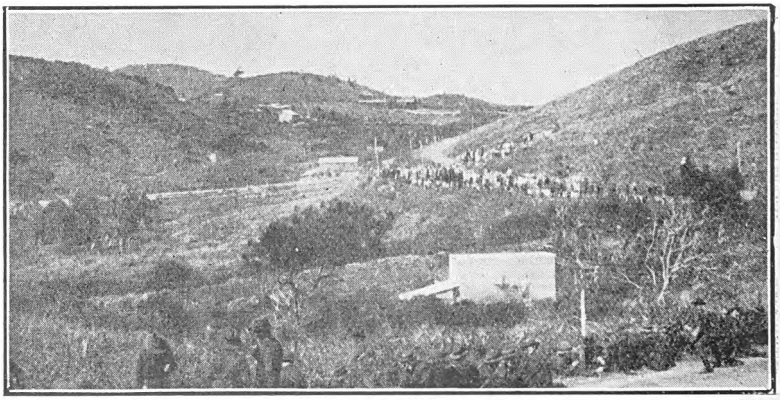
hostelries picturesque groups waved tricolours and shouted unintelligible greetings to the marching soldiers.

At the outskirts of the town an opportunity was afforded the visitors of observing the amazing productivity of the territory in tropical fruits and flowers, and each turn of the road presented fresh wonders to delight the eye. Huge spiders hung from telephone wires and suspended themselves between the



New Zealanders ashore at Noumea, New Caledonia.
Photo by late Lt. L. M. Liardet.

branches of the flowering hibiscus, and were the cynosure of many wondering eyes.

A circuitous route was taken back to the ships, and all ranks felt the heat rather badly, while many suffered acutely from the unaccustomed use for the first time of military boots.

A detachment that had remained on guard on board during the morning were despatched on the march in the afternoon led by the trumpeters of *Infanterie de Marine,* of the local garrison.

Next morning the battle cruiser "Australia" and the light cruiser "Melbourne" arrived off the port, giving to the little expedition a sense of security. Here also were the two New Zealand colliers, the "Katoa" and "Koromiko," and coaling commenced forthwith.

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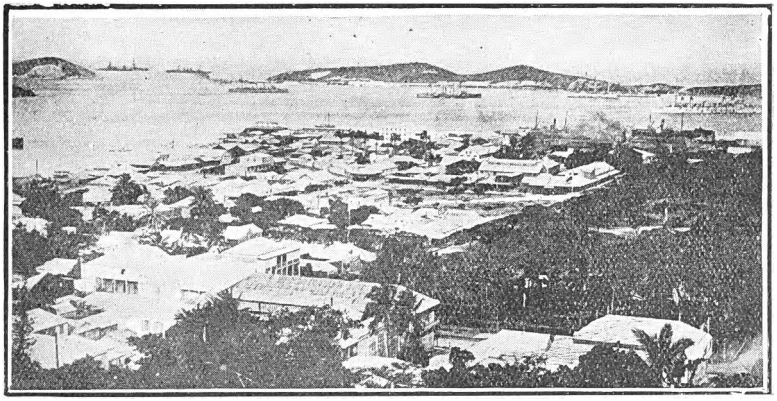
The O.C. Force, with his General Staff Officer, attended a joint naval and military conference on board the Flagship, when the plan of operations previously discussed was finally decided. The Commander's cutter from the "Melbourne" came smartly across the Bay and pulled up alongside the "Moeraki," bearing the Commander's invitation to his brother to dinner. The interested person was neither a lieutenant nor a superior officer, but one of the Battery's humblest gunners. That night the



Noumea, showing Escort, "Australia," "Melbourne," "Pyramus," "Philomel," "Psyche," and "Montcalm."

officers and non-commissioned officers were taken into the confidence of the O.C. Force, and informed that the objective of the Expedition was one of Germany's island possessions.

Word was passed around that probably a mail would be taken back to New Zealand by the colliers, and every man was soon busy scratching a line to his folk.

The next morning the troopships moved quietly from the wharf to lie at anchor until the completion of coaling the warships, and the "Monowai" had the misfortune to take a sandbank and stick fast. The Navy immediately took charge, a diver went down and reported no damage, and a tow was put aboard

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without success. There was nothing for it but to await the full tide at 10 p.m., and meantime all detailed arrangements were made to transport the troops by the "Australia" and "Melbourne" for the remainder of the voyage in the event of the attempt to refloat the "Monowai" proving unsuccessful. To lighten the ship 500 tons of coal, cargo and ammunition were

Coaling Ship at Noumea.

discharged by the troops into lighters. As the hour of high-water approached all warships in port illuminated the ship with their searchlights, and to the tooting of the ship's whistle the troops were kept at the double from port to starboard and from bows to stern in an endeavour to loosen the ship from the sand's grip.

They were then hurriedly disembarked to a collier alongside, tows were run out and with the aid of the colliers and the French "Jeanette," the swearing and yelling of all concerned, and to the accompaniment of the expressive thanks of the ship's officers to be moving again, she was pulled into deep water, almost coming into collision with one of the tugs as she floated off.

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CHAPTER VI.

Proceeding Under Escort.

Early next morning—Sunday, 23rd August—the whole expedition, now consisting of six warships and two transports, all under the command of Sir Geo. E. Patey, Rear Admiral Commanding ships and vessels of the Allied Fleet, passed out of the harbour and headed South.

Through brilliant sunshine and calm, blue seas, the coast was hugged until, at the Southern end of New Caledonia the expedition turned into the Saville passage which separates the mainland from the Island of Palms. The pass in places being but half a mile wide, each turn opened up vistas of sheltered bays, bordered to the water's edge with luxuriously-growing palms, and the yachtsman yearned for his summer cruise in these sunny seas. The only sign of habitation was a solitary native hut on the water's edge, from which the occupants gazed in awe at the passing flotilla.

			Tonnage.	*Speed.*	*Guns.*
"Australia" (Battle Cruiser)		S. H. Radcliffe....	18,000	25.8	8 12″
"Melbourne" (Light Cruiser)		M. L. E. Silver....	5,400	25.7	8 6″
"Montcalm"—Completed	1902	A. L. M. Huguet	9,177	21.1	2 7.6″ 8 6.4″
"Psyche"	1899	H. J. T. Marshall	2,135	20.5	8 4″
"Philomel"	1891	P. H. H. Thompson	2,575	19.0	8 4.7″
"Pyramus"	1899	Viscount Kelburn	2,135	20.7	8 4″
S.S. "Moeraki" (Transport No. 1)	1902	D. McLean	4,392	15.3	—
S.S. "Monowai" (Transport No. 2)	1890	H. Williams	3,433	13½	—

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Emerging again to the open seas beyond, the ships stopped, and to the anxiety of the troops lay for three hours like so many logs on the oily calm waters. The troopships were soon filled with rumours—one which received some prominence and no little credence was that a wireless message had been received to the effect that the war had collapsed and the adventure was at an end with the recall of the expedition. But the "Australia," coming up with the Fleet, the screws again began to churn the

Photo by late Lt. L. M. Liardet.

placid waters, the "Moeraki" first dropping the old pilot who had accompanied the ships from Noumea, with many a cheery *au revoir* from the troops.

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A North-Easterly course was now shaped, and it was evident that Fiji was the next objective. During the day the Fleet proceeded in the following formation:—

Psyche
8 miles
Australia
2½ cables apart
1 mile
Melbourne

Montcalm
2½ cables apart
Philomel
Transport 1
4 cables
Transport 2
apart.
Pyramus

By night the "Australia" and "Melbourne" took station in line 2 cables ahead of "Montcalm," "Pyramus" an equal distance astern of Transport 2, while "Psyche" closed up to 2 miles ahead of "Australia."

Instructions were now issued by the Rear Admiral that all ships were to be darkened and prepared for night defence by half an hour after sunset daily. Signals to and from transports were to be passed through "Philomel," except those from O.C. Troops, which were made direct to the flag. No signals were to be made at night except by W/T, in which case buzzers were to be used, and only signals of *immediate* importance were permitted.

Any ship sighting the enemy was to make the usual signal, when "Montcalm" would form astern of "Melbourne," and "Australia," "Melbourne" and "Montcalm" would proceed to engage the enemy. "Psyche" was to return to and take charge of convoy, and then to steer away from the enemy, keeping the "Australia" between the enemy and the convoy, while the Transports were to follow "Psyche" at all times.

"Philomel" was to turn away from the enemy without waiting for "Psyche" or for further signal, while the "Pyramus" was to join the convoy and take station astern of Transport 2.

By night any of the escort sighting a vessel without lights (excepting sailing vessels) was to switch on searchlights and

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illuminate her, while "Australia," "Melbourne" and "Montcalm" would open fire. "Philomel" was to lead convoy away from the action, "Psyche" rejoining when possible and "Pyramus" endeavouring to make the Transports conform to "Philomel's" movements.

Australia kept station on the "Montcalm," which was asked to maintain a steady speed. For the remainder of the voyage a speed of 12 knots was well maintained, and the Rear Admiral took occasion to compliment the transports on their good station keeping.

Now came glorious, balmy weather with blue skies and calm seas, and break of day always found its group of early risers on the bows of the transports enjoying the sunrises in the cool morning air.

Smoke on the horizon caused a stir through the ships in the early morning on the 24th. The "Melbourne" had left the line like a flash, and settled low in the water as with smoke belching from her funnels she made off at full speed in its direction.

It proved to be nothing more interesting than a Norwegian collier bound Newcastle to San Francisco, and during the morning the "Melbourne" again joined the escort. Needless to state, a sharp look-out was being kept for the enemy ships.

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CHAPTER VII.

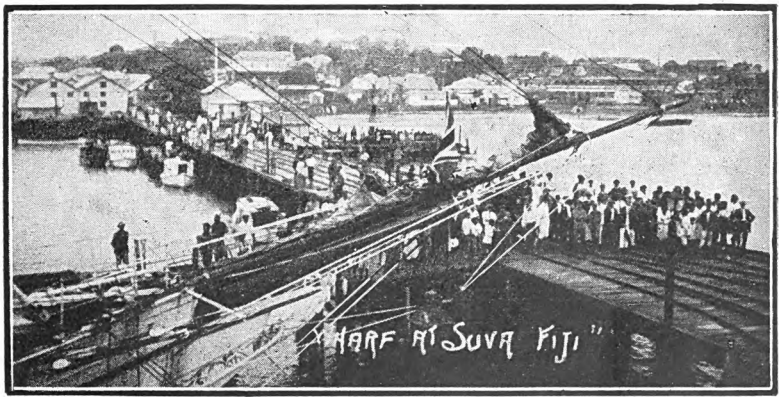
SUVA, FIJI.

In the early morning of 26th, in close heat and drizzling rain, the expedition entered Suva harbour, with the warships flashing their lamp signals through the dense mist.

A perky little quickfirer, placed there since the outbreak of war, commanded the entrance, and the old Survey Ship, the "Sea Lark," lay at the wharf, having run the gauntlet of the German cruisers on her way from the Solomons.

Unlike Noumea, there was no demonstration at Suva, where the wharf was under a guard of the Fiji Constabulary, and a woolly-headed Fijian dived unconcernedly off the wharf for the "Monowai's" shore line as she drew alongside for watering before rejoining the Fleet in the stream.

Here, during the day, native canoes came alongside with fruits and wares, but the occupants were out for business, and did not pelt them aboard as the Noumeans had done. They entertained the troops by chanting their harmonious melodies and diving for coins thrown overboard, regardless of sharks, to be plainly seen swimming in the vicinity. The troops, confined to the ships, looked longingly towards the attractions of Suva, and its verdant low hills with snug bungalows set in their midst.



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During the day one officer and 19 men of the "Sea Lark" joined the expedition to assist with the boats in the landing. A Naval signaller joined the Signalling Company, and at the request of the Governor of Fiji a detail of the Legion of Frontiersmen was attached. The opportunity was taken by the P.M.O. of conferring with the Chief Medical Officer ashore and obtaining from him a supply of some necessary drugs and literature, and valuable advice on tropical diseases in general and in Samoa in particular. A nursing sister from Wellington, who had become stranded in Suva owing to the cessation of the steamer service, also joined the Nursing Division of the expedition.

Fourteen natives of Samoa, then resident in Suva, volunteered their services and were taken on board the "Moeraki" for the purpose, on arrival in Samoa, of being dispersed over the Islands to convey to the natives the intention to occupy the Territory with a British force.

Commodore Ward, R.N., joined Transport No. 1 as Beach Master.

A further conference was held aboard the Flagship, and all necessary details for the landing were there decided upon.

The stay at Suva was but brief, and early the next morning the expedition put forth on the final stage of its voyage.

With the departure from Suva a change in the demeanour of the force was apparent to the observant watcher, and the happy care-free boys of yesterday became serious men. Water-bottles were sterilized and bayonets ground, and the now old-fashioned circular metal identity discs were issued, together with 150 rounds of ammunition. A nasty sea was encountered, and even the hardened traveller was laid low, while the gunboats made a fine display as they plunged nosedeep into the heavy seas and ploughed their foam-flecked way ahead. It came as a surprise to the many on the morning following the 27th, when ships' orders contained the information that "To-day is the 27th August" —the 180th degree of longtitude had been crossed and the voyage was nearing its end.

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CHAPTER VIII.

Operation Orders.

Orders for the attack, under the hand of the Rear Admiral, were issued as follows:—

"Australia" at Sea.

It is possible that German cruisers "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau," and light cruiser "Nurnberg" may be in the vicinity of Samoa.

It is my intention to arrive at Apia at daylight on 29th August, 1914. "Australia," "Melbourne" and "Montcalm" will, after the arrival of the expedition, prevent any interference from seaward.

Captain H. J. T. Marshall, R.N., H.M.S. "Psyche," will take charge of, and issue the necessary orders for, the disembarkation of the troops.

The Squadron will approach Samoa from the South-east. "Psyche" will proceed when ordered, arriving at Apia at daylight, flying a flag of truce, and will communicate with the authorities. Detailed instructions will be issued separately to Captain H. J. T. Marshall, R.N.

Should any men-of-war be discovered in the harbour on "Psyche" approaching, she will at once inform me of the type of vessel and retire to join me.

Squadron will arrive in position five miles NNE. of East Reef at 7 a.m., 29th August. "Australia" and "Melbourne" will remain there. "Philomel" and "Pyramus" and Transports will proceed towards Apia, stopping at a distance of three-quarters of a mile N. of East Reef, and await orders from "Psyche" to enter harbour.

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Should the German authorities refuse to surrender the town, or should no answer to the summons to do so be forthcoming, "Psyche" will order "Philomel" and "Pyramus" to enter the harbour, and are to be prepared to open fire as directed by "Psyche."

Transports will then remain outside until orders are received from "Psyche" to enter harbour.

The disembarkation will take place as soon as possible after Transports have anchored in Apia Harbour, under the directions of Captain H. J. T. Marshall, R.N., H.M.S. "Psyche." I am to be informed as soon as troops are landed.

(Signed) GEORGE E. PATEY.
Rear Admiral Commanding H.M. Australian Fleet.

To Respective Officers Commanding Ships and Troops in Expedition to Samoa.

O.C. Troops also issued orders as under:—

(107) LANDING ORDERS: Until further notice breakfast will be at 6.0 a.m. and must be finished and all tables cleared away and decks cleaned by 7.0 a.m.

(*a*) Machine Gun Detachment will parade at 7.15 a.m. with guns ready to lower into surf boat on the lower deck by forehold.

(*b*) General fall-in will be sounded at 7.30 a.m. and personnel of all boats will fall-in in the places allotted to them on upper deck and will stand to attention in perfect silence. O.C. boats will immediately report all present and correct to the Adjutant at No. 3 Lifeboat on starboard side of upper deck.

(*c*) Signal to proceed to stations will be one G, when personnel of No. 1 Lifeboat will proceed to its station by the forward gangway, and personnel of No. 3 Lifeboat will reach its station by passing down 1st saloon steps and on to lower deck by means of the main alleyway.

Personnel of No. 5 Lifeboat, followed by that of the small Lifeboat, will proceed to their stations by means of the after gangway.

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Personnel of No. 4 Lifeboat, followed by that of No. 2 Lifeboat, will proceed to lower deck by means of the after gangway and will take up their respective stations.

O.C. boats of 2nd trip on hearing one G sounded will immediately bring their respective crews by the shortest route to the upper deck, falling in on the stations allotted to boats' crews for the first trip.

On hearing two G's being sounded they will proceed to the lower deck to their appointed stations as above detailed.

Rifles: Rifles will not be taken into boats by the men, but will be passed down into boats by the last four men of each boat's personnel.

General Instructions: Immediately boats' crews fall-in at respective stations on the upper deck magazines will be charged, cuts-off closed, and safety-catch placed at safety. O.C. Boats are responsible for seeing that this is done.

All units wearing the ordinary haversack are to wear them fastened as high as possible under the armpit. Every man must carry his ration of meat on the morning of disembarkation, also his ration of tea, sugar and biscuit, in his canteen or haversack.

Strict silence is to be maintained and when one G is sounded every man is to proceed at the double to his station on the lower deck. Immediately boat stations are reached on the lower deck men are to stand closely against the ship and away from the rail, in order that members of the ship's crew who are working the boats may have free access to same. Strict silence must be maintained. Immediately the men are in the boats the waistbelt of the mills web equipment is to be unfastened in order that it may be thrown off should the boat overturn. The same order will be maintained with regard to silence both in the boats and on landing. Men are to be on the alert and to carry out promptly any orders that are given.

(108) Kits: All kits must be packed on the night of the 28th instant before lights-out and Unit Commanders will see that they are stacked in some convenient place close to men's quarters, where they will be left until brought on deck by the baggage guard after the force has disembarked.

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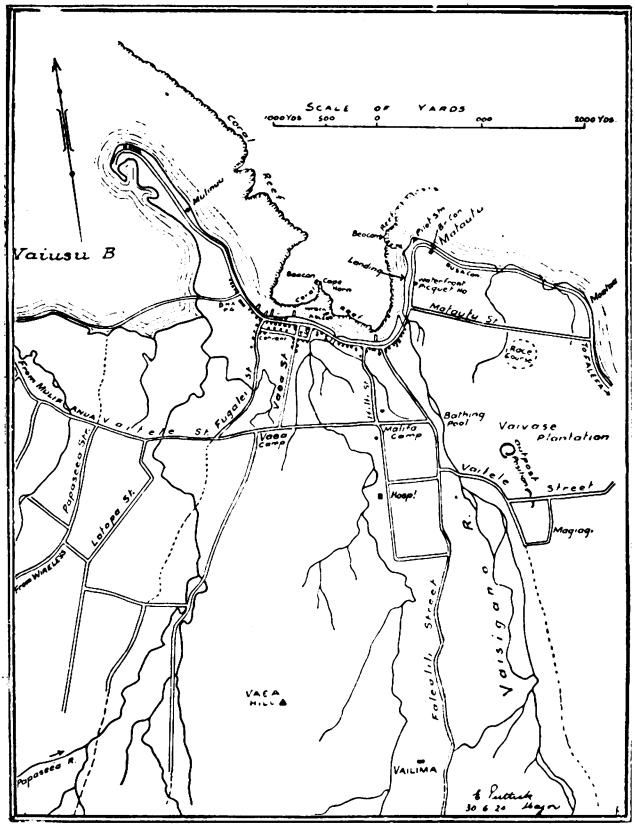
An endeavour was made to rehearse the orders for landing, but the heaviest weather yet experienced kept the majority busy with their own misfortunes and left little thought for the events of the morrow.



Apia and Environs.

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CHAPTER IX.

The Seizure of Samoa.

Five a.m. Reveille on the 29th disclosed through the mist the rugged backbone of Upolu on the port bow, gradually taking shape as the ships approached and the mists dispersed, until large plantation blocks could be distinguished from the green of the natural bush on the hills.

Anxious Moments. Troops awaiting the reply to the summons to surrender.

The troops were early astir, dressed in shorts and shirts, with full equipment and rations, and eager for what the day had in store.

Since daylight the "Psyche" had drawn ahead, and had soon become a speck in the distance. In an hour, however, she could again be picked up from the transports, standing off Apia with a flag of truce. The shore wireless station had observed the approach, and immediately endeavoured to send out an urgent call, but a peremptory order from the Rear Admiral to "cease

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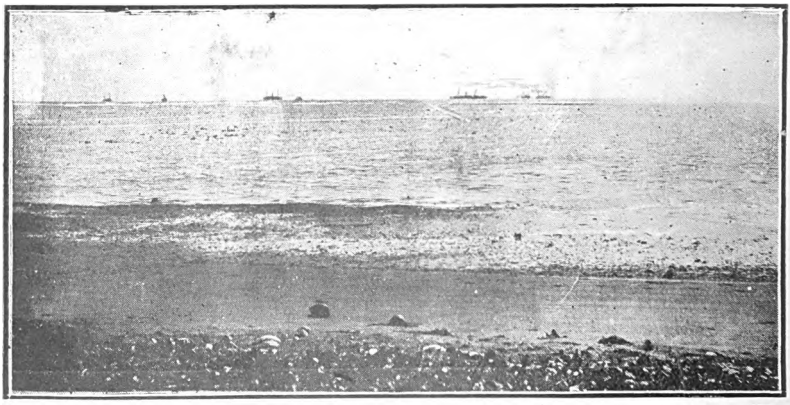
signalling instantly" had the desired effect, and the only signal made thereafter was "S G" repeated four times very rapidly.

Approaching the shore the long Pacific swell could be seen tumbling in lazy white rollers over the reefs which guard the calm, blue sunlit waters of Apia Harbour. The town, following the bay in crescent form, straggled along the beach for some two miles amidst shady trees, and the ever-present coconut palm, while behind rose the dense, bush-clad hills for some ten miles to the top of the razor-backed mountain range that forms the centre of the Island.

A cutter was lowered from the "Psyche" and could be discerned passing through the reef entrance to what became later



The arrival of the Expedition off Apia, 29th August, 1914.

so well known as the Tivoli Wharf, situated almost opposite the Government offices, over which the German flag was flying. Through the trees bordering the waterfront crowds of people in white clothing could be seen rushing from all quarters towards the landing places, and passing ashore, the landing party was lost to the view of the anxiously-awaiting fleet.

They carried the following summons to the German Governor to surrender:—

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H.B.M. Australian Ship "Australia,"
Off Apia, 30th August, 1914.

Your Excellency,—

I have the honour to inform you that I am off the Port of Apia, with an overwhelming force, and in order to avoid unnecessary bloodshed I will not open fire if you surrender immediately.

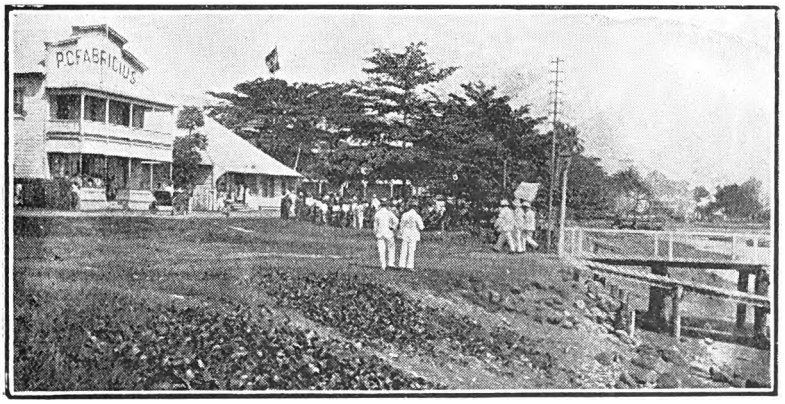
I therefore summon you to surrender to me forthwith the town of Apia, and the Imperial possessions under your control.

An answer must be delivered within half-an-hour to the bearer.

Wireless communications are to cease instantly or fire will be opened on the station.

If no answer is received to this letter, or if the answer is in the negative, the cruisers have orders to cover the landing parties with their guns.

I have, etc.,
Signed. G. E. PATEY,
Rear Admiral Commanding Ships and Vessels of the Allied Fleet.



The summons to surrender.

The Governor, Dr. E. Schultz, was by pre-arrangement, not present to receive the landing party. He had, upon the first alarm, made off inland to the Radio Station, from whence he issued his instructions to the Deputy Governor.

An hour passed with nothing being heard from the landing party. After another half-hour's suspense the white flag was

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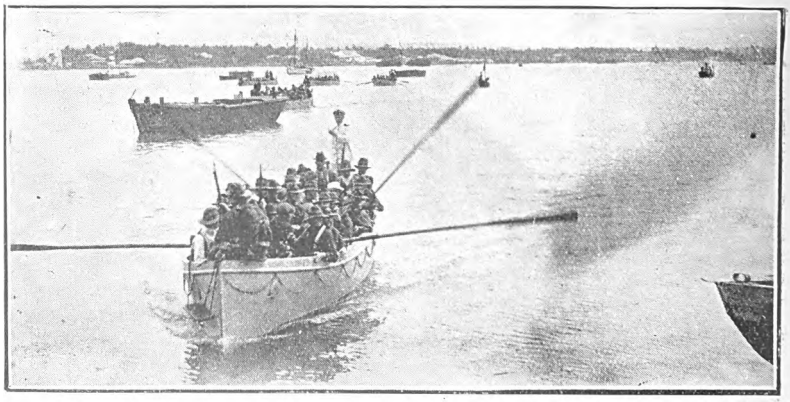
lowered from the "Psyche." The small cruisers moved closer in and simultaneously the transports moved seaward. The troops —in breathless expectation—waited every moment to see hostilities opened. But almost immediately the signal flags again fluttered and like wildfire the news ran through the Fleet that no resistance would be offered to the landing party. The reply ran in characteristic German style: "Though they could not surrender the Territory no resistance would be offered to the landing: that orders had been given for the Wireless Station to be packed up, and that they protested against the threat to bombard the port, such action being forbidden by the Hague Convention."

The picket boat of "Australia," fitted for mine-sweeping, had been sent to "Psyche," and was now immediately lowered, and swept the harbour for mines. The troopships took up stations about a mile off shore, motor launches, motor surf-boats and



The Landing.

ships boats were launched, and the men scrambled down rope-ladders into the tossing craft, which, when filled, were dropped astern, each in charge of a naval officer, and assembled and towed in strings through the reef entrance towards the sandy strip of beach near Matautu Point.

The first trip from each transport landed one company of infantrymen, one machine-gun section, six field engineers, three

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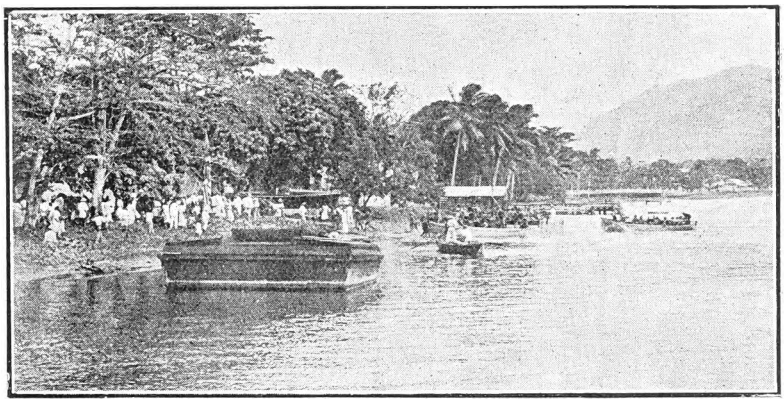
signallers, a medical officer and stretcher squad. From these a covering party was formed under Major Fulton, and by 12.30 they had occupied the line of the Vaisigano River with parties in observation on the main road and tracks leading towards Vailele.

The signallers who landed with the first detail from the "Moeraki" set up a station on the beach and immediately got into communication with a station on each transport, while a similar party from the "Monowai" was attached to the O.C. Covering Party. The Naval signallers were also soon at work from a central station ashore.



The Flag ashore.
Photo by A. J. Tattersall, Apia.

The Main Body as they landed jumped out waist deep and ran the boats inshore, leaving those required to refloat them. They at once moved clear of the beach and formed up on the road, while a platoon of the 5th Wellingtons combed the surrounding bush and tracks.

An advance on the town was then made, over the Vaisigano River and along the sea front, and picquets were dropped at the more important road junctions. The Court House, Post Office and Telephone Exchange, Customs House and other Government buildings were seized and guards mounted. The Native Police were rounded up, but were immediately released on parole. Horses, bicycles and vehicles of all description were commandeered, and communication inland was soon established.

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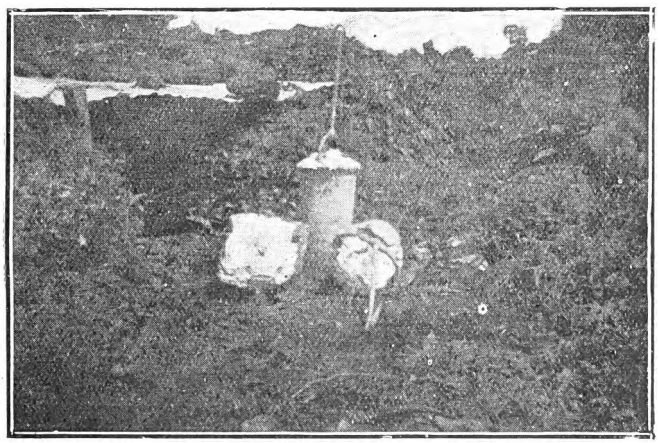
The disembarkation had been carried out smoothly and without incident, and night was approaching. Headquarters took up station temporarily at the Court House; the Aucklanders occupied the Customs House with picquets on the Mulinuu and Mulifanua Roads, while the Wellingtons occupied the Market Hall, with picquets on the Vaisigano Bridge and Vailima, Hospital, and Vaitele Roads.

A detachment of the 3rd Aucklands, under Captain Keenan, accompanied by the wireless operators, set out from Apia, guided by a Samoan, to secure the wireless station, distant some six miles from the port. It was a strenuous, uphill march, the men being tired out before they started—the heavy packs, the heat and the heavy woollen clothing telling severely on some of the party. About midnight the small column emerged from the bush into the clearing in which stood the great steel mast of the big Telefunken plant, which had been completed but a few short weeks before. The station was surrounded and the guard rounded up and disarmed, and investigations soon disclosed the fact that the late German operators had been busy "crocking" the plant. The governor of one of the twin engines had been removed and a wonderful maze of wrong connections made with the wiring, while some of the aerials had been tampered with.



Bombs prepared by the German staff for the destruction of the Wireless Station.

Photo by kind permission of [redacted] A. C. Norden.

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Further investigations brought to light several suspicious wires leading from the dynamo through the floor, and a close inspection showed that the whole plant had been mined in such a way that had the big Diesel engine been started it would have connected up with a large quantity of dynamite which had been placed under the floor of the instrument, battery and engine rooms.

The wireless plant was quite up-to-date and scientifically constructed. The buildings were of steel and concrete, built upon concrete piles, with commodious quarters for the staff upon a hill close by.

Fifty men of the N.Z. Field Artillery and A.S.C. were left on the transports to assist discharging cargo, which commenced immediately the troops landed, with a native gang. Unloading was carried out continuously all night, and the ships were cleared by 6 p.m. on the 30th, enabling them to get away under escort of the departing warships. Stores were taken ashore and dumped in front of the Customs House, the unloading all night causing great congestion of stores on shore. Many articles of equipment were required the first night and following day, and regular, well-ordered issuing was out of the question.

During the night a lighter went ashore on Cape Horn—a prominent reef in the harbour—and, together with 30 tons of foodstuffs, became a total wreck.

Later in the day of the occupation the ex-Governor appeared before Colonel Logan, who greeted him courteously and advised him that he would be treated as an honoured guest, and taken to New Zealand by H.M. Transport due to sail that day. Captain Bell, Orderly Officer, was detailed to accompany Dr. Schultz to his private residence to enable him to get some necessary private belongings before embarking.

The following morning—Sunday, 30th August—the flag was formally hoisted on the Court House, and the occupation proclaimed by Colonel Logan at the head of his troops, and in the presence of the Naval officers and many of the European and native inhabitants, while the "Psyche" boomed a salute from the Bay. The Occupation was complete. For the first time in the history of the Empire a British Dominion overseas had sent an invading force across the ocean and captured a foreign territory.

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PROCLAMATION.

1. The New Zealand Government of His Britannic Majesty King George Fifth now occupy for His Majesty all the German Territories situated in the islands of the Samoan Group.

2. All inhabitants of the occupied territories are commanded to submit to all such directions as may be given by any Officer of the Occupying Force.

3. Every Inhabitant of the Occupied Territories is forbidden to assist or to communicate directly or indirectly with the German Government or the German Forces, or to molest or to resist directly or indirectly the Occupying Forces or any member thereof.

4. All Public Property of the German Government must be delivered forthwith by those responsible for its safety to the possession of the Occupying Force.

5. Private Property of individuals will only be taken if required for the purposes of the Occupying Force, and if so taken will be paid for at a reasonable price at the termination of the war.

6. No person shall, except with the written permission of an authorised Officer of the Occupying Force be out of doors on any night between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. nor change his or her present place of residence nor use any boat or canoe.

7. All Public Meetings are Prohibited.

8. No Circular or Newspaper or printed matter of any description shall be circulated printed or issued without the written permission of an authorised Officer of the Occupying Force.

9. No spirituous or intoxicating liquor shall be manufactured or sold without the written permission of an Authorised Officer of the Occupying Force nor shall liquor be supplied to any Samoan Native.

10. All Officials of the German Government who desire to continue to carry out their functions under the present Military Government must report themselves forthwith to the Commander of the Occupying Force and such as may be retained in their employment will receive the same rate of remuneration as was received by them prior to the occupation.

11. All inhabitants having in their possession any motor cars, horses, carts or other means of transport must forthwith report the description of the same to the Provost Marshal of the Occupying Force.

12. All arms of every description, whether the property of the German Government or of private persons must forthwith be delivered at the office of the Provost Marshal of the Occupying Force.

13. All persons who quietly submit to the Administration of Affairs by the Occupying Force will be protected in their occupations except in the case of such occupations as may be contrary to the best interests of the Occupying Force.

14. All persons who in any manner resist the Occupying Force or attempt by violence or otherwise to interfere with or overthrow the Military Government now established for His Majesty King George Fifth, or who fail to obey the above written or any subsequent commands of any Officer of the Occupying Force will be punished according to the Laws of War.

Given at Apia, this twenty-ninth day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

ROBERT LOGAN, Colonel,
Commanding the Occupying Force.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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CHAPTER X.

Apia As We Found It.

The land in which the troops now found themselves was a paradise indeed after the confinement of the troopships. A white, even-surfaced coral road extended from end to end of "the beach" (otherwise the little town of Apia, the capital, and only settlement and port of the Group), passing beneath groves of the tall, stately coconut palm, and shady flamboyant trees a mass of scarlet flame.

Here were set the business houses, many bearing the German names (now long departed) of Krause and Preuss, Hoeflich, Grevsmuhl, Stoeckicht, and last, but by no means least, the great octopus of the Pacific, the Deutsche Handels und Plantagen Gesellschaft der Sudsee Inseln der Hamburg, known for short as the D.H. and P.G. The huge structure forming the headquarters of this firm was situated on the waterfront, and vied with the white-towered Roman Catholic cathedral to form the most conspicuous landmark to any approaching vessel.

Of British traders there were also a few, while several of the more advanced half-caste traders were making a game struggle against the heavy odds of German trade competition.

A butchery, a chemist, numerous bakeries (for the native Samoan is a lover of newly-made bread), an ice works, an aerated water factory, three hotels (the Central, International, and Tivoli), a rickety building serving as a Post Office and Telephone Exchange, a substantially-built Customs House, and a commodious Government Office, comprised the main features of the town.

There were also the British and the German Clubs, the churches of the London Missionary Society, the Roman Catholic Mission with its beautiful peal of bells, and a handsomely built native church, where, on a Sunday, the natives gathered in force in their snowy-white garments, and sang glori-

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ously their hymns—in three languages—without the aid of musical instrument.

On the verdant hillside behind the town a well-equipped hospital was set in a superb site for such an institution, and nearby a school with its modern schoolrooms and native houses for the school boarders occupied some ten acres.

Set amidst trees on the surrounding slopes, on the prominent points and cool, breezy places of the waterfront or hidden from view amidst the foliage, were the comfortable-looking bungalows of the European population, while the high-thatched roofed and mushroom-shaped houses of the natives were to be seen in every clearing. Higher still, on the mountain foothills, the homes of the planters showed in the midst of their plantation blocks, and Vailima, the famous home and deathplace of Robert Louis Stevenson, and his tomb on the summit of Mount Vaea above, looked down over long, palm-covered slopes to the little town, and across the white-crested reefs to the calm, blue sea beyond.

The natives impressed the troops at once, with their quiet, dignified ways, their intelligent faces and superb and manly bearing. The native women, with their handsomely-moulded features and figures, gentle, musical voices and happy smiles, shared with their menfolk the regal carriage of their race, and appeared to spend most of their day washing themselves, their progeny, and their clothes in the cool, running waters of the Vaisigano, which flowed under a substantially-built bridge of the same name, where its waters entered the Bay.

On the outbreak of hostilities the German Governor had held several councils of war with the leading officials and residents, and discussed with them the steps that should be taken in the event of an invasion. Some of the firebrands were for defending the territory to the last of their resources, but wiser counsels prevailed, and the course adopted when the Force arrived off Apia was decided upon.

That such a step would be taken by Britain was devoutly prayed for by the British portion of the community, and when it became known that 1,400 New Zealanders were ashore the

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astonishment was only exceeded by pride and satisfaction that New Zealand had made no vain showing, but had undertaken the task in a masterful and thorough manner.

The decision of the Chiefs and Orators at a Council hurriedly assembled by Dr. Schultz on the morning of the occupation had left no doubt as to the attitude of the Samoans. "Samoa," they said, "does not take sides in this; we stand by and allow the Great Powers to work out the will of God."

The news of the occupation travelled throughout the length and breadth of the territory in a remarkably short space of time, and many Samoans living within a day's travel of Apia journeyed to the port to feast their eyes on what their hearts in silence had longed for—British control and the Union Jack. For had not the present generation heard from their fathers of the freedom, of the justice, of the sincerity of Great Britain? Had they not as early as 1877 petitioned the British Government to establish a Protectorate over the Islands? And had not Malietoa, their King, written later to Queen Victoria reiterating his repeated requests for the establishment of British Sovereignty in the Territory?

It was true that on this, as on former occasions, when changes had been forced upon them, they had not been consulted. But who among them had aught but good to speak for the country that had first brought them light, that had given them the Bible, that had sent devoted men to spend their lives for Samoa's welfare? Such was the talk in the *fales* throughout Samoa that night.

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CHAPTER XI.

Settling Down in Occupation.

The Native officials were reinstated in their former positions, and the German Government officials, having given their parole, were allowed for the time being to remain in office. Transports Nos. 1 and 2 sailed for New Zealand and Suva respectively, the former taking back a detachment of 78 men, many of whom were really never fit for service, as well as ex-Governor Schultz and two ex-members of the wireless staff. The majority of the Fiji Contingent were also embarked. The "Monowai" had been hurriedly returned to Fiji for rice, it having been ascertained that rations for coolies on the plantations, owing to the break in the usual bi-monthly steamer service from Auckland and Sydney, were perilously low. Through an oversight the right section of the N.Z.F.A., who had been left aboard to assist in discharging the ship, were not disembarked and were taken back to Suva to be returned some days later.

All warships left the port excepting "Philomel."

A bungalow on the waterfront, owned by the German firm, was occupied as a temporary hospital by the Field Ambulance, and temporary stations for sick parades were established.

On the Sunday the wireless station had been so far repaired that it was able to receive, though not to send, messages, but by 2nd September, with valuable assistance from Sapper Maynard, of the Engineers, and Gunner Beck, of the Battery, it had been partially repaired and a message giving particulars of the occupation was got through to Wellington via Pago Pago.

A narrow gauge railway had been constructed from the jetty at Apia to the wireless station, and a small petrol locomotive, capable of hauling ten tons, together with a supply of trucks, was found at Apia. Essential parts of the engine that

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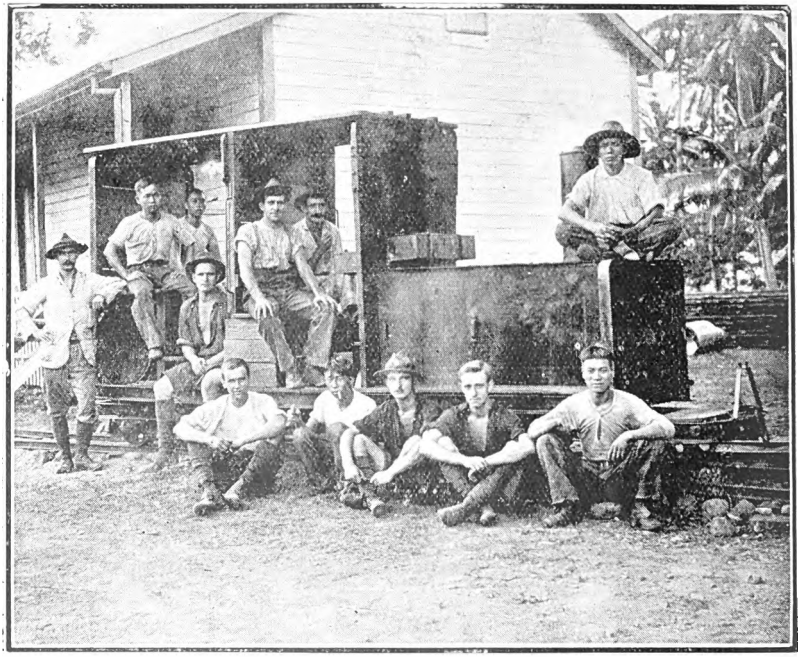
had been removed by the Germans were soon recovered, and "N.Z.R." was painted upon the engine. With an expert crew of railwaymen the line became of considerable use from the day after the occupation. The bed was raised, ballasted, and the curves properly canted by trained platelayers and gangers, and a regular time-table put into use.



Wireless Locomotive—converted from seagoing engine.
Photo by A. J. Tattersall, Apia.

A second engine later became a necessity in view of the fact that new tracks were to be laid to connect the main camps. A motor, which had been taken out of a sea-going launch, was purchased from a local merchant. It was 25 h.p. but had developed impediments, and had refused to turn over for many months. But amongst the railwaymen was an expert mechanical engineer (Sapper C. E. S. Walker) who had served his time with Vickers, Sons and Maxim, and under his guidance the apparently

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derelict motor became a locomotive capable of hauling as big a load as its Telefunken brother—a distinct feat of engineering.

A trip to the wireless station by the Apia Express soon became a recognised Sunday outing for the troops on leave.

The morning after arrival, and for many mornings following, the troops were roused at 4.30 a.m., and moved off quietly before daybreak to their stations. Wellingtons posted one company to protect Matautu Beach, with the remainder of the Regiment in reserve on the *malae* behind the native church on the waterfront. Aucklanders posted two platoons to guard the landing places from Vaea to Mulinu'u Point, with the remainder on Vaea Road, the Artillery stood to arms at the road junction near the Central Hotel, while the signallers joined Colonel Fulton's command. In these positions they remained until the patrols reported all clear. Outlying German planters were permitted to retain their arms for self-protection, it being considered the Force should run some risks in this direction rather than that European families should be placed at the mercy of the Chinese labourers who were showing signs of unrest.

Early on Sunday morning a German planter from an outlying plantation rode in post haste and reported that the Chinese labourers on his plantation were rising. As there were some 3000 coolies in the Territory, it was thought advisable to nip any trouble of this description in the bud by a show of force, and a mounted patrol of the N.Z. Engineers, with a platoon of Wellingtons, were despatched hot-foot for the place and dispersed the gangs. A demonstration of how the Native Police handled the coolies had been given the previous day, when, on the firing of the first gun of the salute to the flag, some hundreds of Chinese, who had gathered in the vicinity, commenced a wild rush through the town. Some six Native Police, finely-built, huge men, charged the rabble, and with boots and fists, dispersed them to the four winds.

At 10 a.m. on the day following the occupation the "Philomel" left port under full steam for Tonga in the belief, from Telefunken calls received, that the German ships were approaching. This left the troops unattended in occupation.

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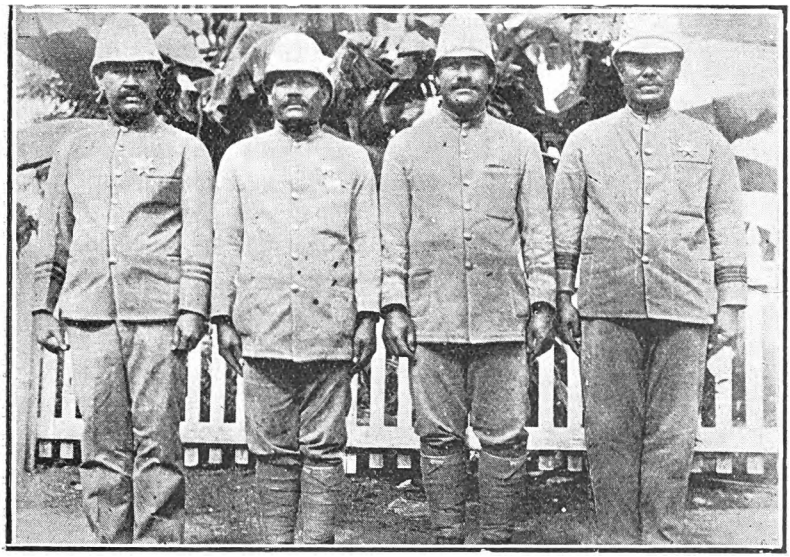

Samoan Police.

Photo by F. Foss.

By 2nd September enough had been learned to enable sites to be chosen for the various units, and two main camps were established, one at the Racecourse some half-mile inland from Matautu Beach, and the other at Vaea, a mile distant inland from the Western end of the Bay.

Colonel Turner was appointed to command the Racecourse Camp, which contained, besides the Wellingtons, the Engineers, and a detachment of the A.S.C. and Medical Corps.

Vaea was placed in command of Colonel Fulton, and detachments of the Railway Engineers, A.S.C. and a section of Wellington's machine-gunners were camped there in addition to the Aucklanders.

"D" Battery pitched its tents and constructed its gunpits on the waterfront in the centre of the Bay, nearly opposite the

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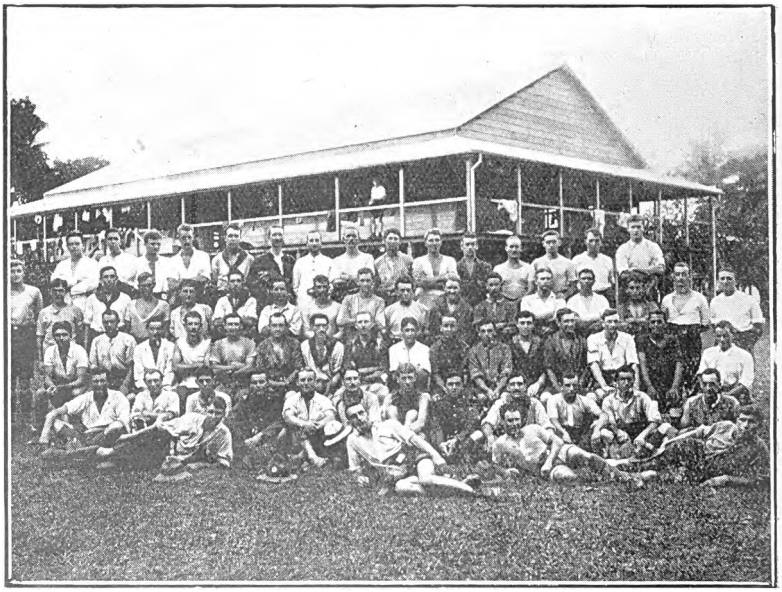
Hotel Central. The Medical Corps were housed in hospital buildings and the nurses took up their quarters in a bungalow adjacent thereto.

Headquarters moved to Vailima, immortal as the home of Robert Louis Stevenson, and at that time Government House, and established Headquarters No. 2 in quarters adjacent to the Customs House.

A Vailima Guard was found by the Wellingtons, who also established an outlying picket at the junction of the Vailele and Tivoli Roads (where they occupied a small cottage) and an out-



Third Aucklanders and their Barracks at Vaea.

post across the Vaisigano in the Magiagi plantation. They also established a waterfront picquet of a platoon to protect the landing places at Matautu Beach. Vaea camp posted a picquet on the road leading from Papase'ea to Mulifanua, and another at Mulivai. Inlying picquets, town picquets, and the necessary stable picquets were also found, the town picquet moving from

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the Custom House verandah to the rear of the D.H. and P.G. Headquarters.

A patrol was also sent out daily from the wireless station to the top of the mountain range overlooking the coast in all directions. A detachment proceeded across the Island to the South Coast, and reported all quiet and that the natives encountered all showed a most friendly attitude.

A patrol of Engineers proceeded to Falealili, also on the South Coast, and reported similarly, bringing in a German "obermann" who had been stationed there by the late Government.

All transport was now brought into requisition, and the moving into camp brought scenes of activity such as the quiet little town of Apia had never before seen. Tents were pitched, stores and supplies carted, trenches were dug and fortifications erected, and the weather, though gloriously fine, became unbearably hot for the hard-worked troops, clothed as they were in heavy woollens. Local stores did a big trade in light singlets and shirts, while every possible article of apparel was discarded, and shorts became shorter and shorter until orders came out regulating their length.

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CHAPTER XII.

Rumours and Alarms.

During the night of 4th September ships' lights were reported off the port, which later disappeared in a suspicious manner, and the troops were roused and stood to arms from 3 a.m. Daylight, however, disclosed nothing more formidable than the "Monowai," returning from Fiji with stores and the remainder of the Battery, her mysterious movements being accounted for by the fact that all the harbour lights had been removed by the Germans before the Occupation. She was unable to make port in the darkness and had stood out to sea again.

Apia has always been notorious for its rumours. Robert Louis Stevenson, it will be remembered, in his day had been struck with its capacity in this direction, and had suggested that should Apia ever choose a coat of arms he had a motto ready: "Enter Rumour Painted Full of Tongues."

But now what zest was added to the already facile tongue! Centred mostly around the German cruisers, alarms and rumours were ever recurring, while every day reports came to hand of hostile landings at various points of the wide seaboard or of German ships seen in the vicinity, some told with such vivid imagination and detail that on frequent occasions troops were rushed to arms while patrols were hurriedly despatched to the alleged point of attack.

Night alarms were also frequent. On dark nights, when the fishing was good, the natives with their flares of coconut fronds swarmed over the reefs, their torches showing for miles along the coast like the lights of a small town, and were more than once the cause of reports of circumstances suspiciously resembling a landing under cover of darkness.

With the presence of so many German inhabitants perhaps it was natural that frequent reports were circulated of secret

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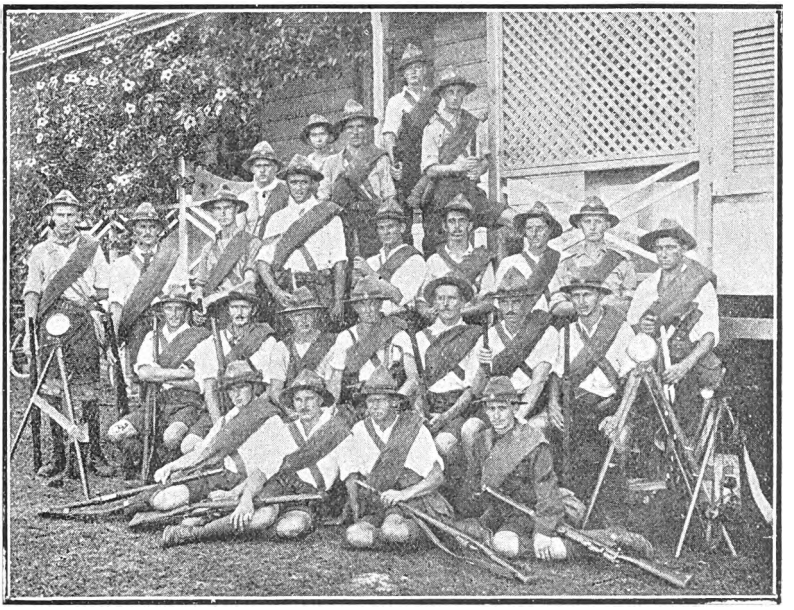
and mysterious lamp flashings at nights from isolated heights on the surrounding mountains or from some remote point of the coast; of the organising of the natives by Germans in distant localities in Upolu or Savaii, and even of secret gatherings of armed parties of Germans in the dead of night at the headquarters of one or other of the big plantations in the vicinity of Apia.



The Signallers.

Photo by A. J. Tattersall, Apia.

Some weeks after the occupation some stir was caused on the waterfront by the appearance of a strange ship's lifeboat containing German sailors in an exhausted condition endeavouring to make port. Visions of a sea fight and its sole survivors arose, but upon landing it was ascertained that they were all sailors from the German steamer "Elsass," which was in Pago Pago on the declaration of war, and was there interned. They had deserted from the ship and made Apia under the belief that the

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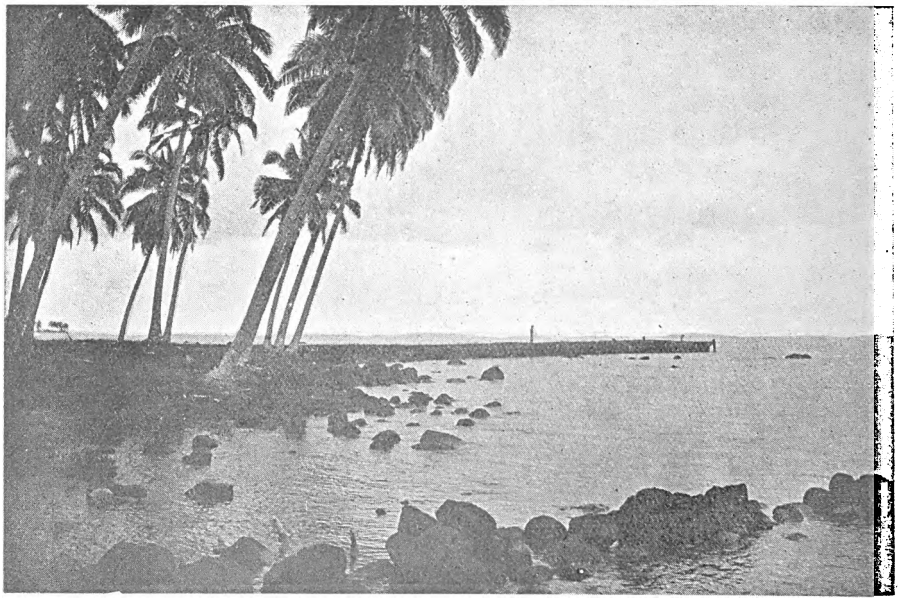
Territory had been recaptured by the Germans, and were promptly arrested and deported by first available steamer to New Zealand for internment.

The following afternoon, a group of men on the waterfront discerned in the Straits between Upolu and Savaii what appeared to be two warships, steaming North-East with smoking funnels. Though several men declared they distinctly saw the ships the general belief was that they had been the victims of an optical



delusion, very heavy cloudbanks at the time on the horizon probably adding to the deception.

Shortly after came a report from Mulifanua that German warships had landed men at Savaii; that the natives there had risen and joined the German forces, and were bringing arms across the straits in native boats. As communication with the outer island was infrequent and irregular the reports were of sufficient importance to warrant a special investigation, which, as usual, proved them unfounded.

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A partol sent across the Island to Falealili at this time failed to return and caused some anxiety. Another patrol was despatched to look for it, but both parties returned to quarters on the following day, heavy rains on the mountains having retarded progress.

Thus were the hopes of the troops buoyed up from day to day, and counteracted somewhat the effects of the long night vigils on outpost in the plantations in the tropical downpouring rains that now became frequent and presaged the coming rainy season; the pestering of the maddeningly persistent mosquitos which hovered in myriads during the day, and at night renewed their energies tenfold; of the water and wood fatigues, the stone-gathering for concreting works and wall-making, the sweating and trench-digging in the scorching tropical sun; the heavy parades and route marches; the absence of mosquito nets, which made rest impossible when sleeping time came; the centipeds, and monotonous and inadequate food, when a meal of potatoes and pumpkin was chronicled in a private's diary as "a real treat."

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CHAPTER XIII.

Pests and Diseases.

Medical orders soon became a frequency, and warnings were issued against drinking unboiled water, against sunstroke and sunburn, bathing more than twice daily and then for only 20 minutes at a time, and against walking without feet coverings.

An eye disease almost immediately began to affect the troops, and spread very rapidly. Due to a special microbe, and resembling in its effects *gonorrhœa opthalmia*, it was spread mainly by flies (which soon became a dreadful pest). It was extremely contagious, but treated easily if taken early by means of a drop of silver nitrate. In the natives the after-effects of the disease were only too apparent, very many suffering from blindness.

Numbers of natives were also affected with the hideous disease of elephantiasis, and yaws on the children were almost universal.

Ear disease also became common amongst the troops, being almost always an infection of the canal. Many cases were caused by insect bites, on numerous occasions insects being washed out of the ear with syringing. Bathing in contaminated water was the main factor of causation, and restriction in bathing was tried, but with little success.

Large numbers of men also presented themselves for treatment of sores resulting from mosquito bites, and abrasions of the skin, which unless treated early, tended to become septic and difficult to cure.

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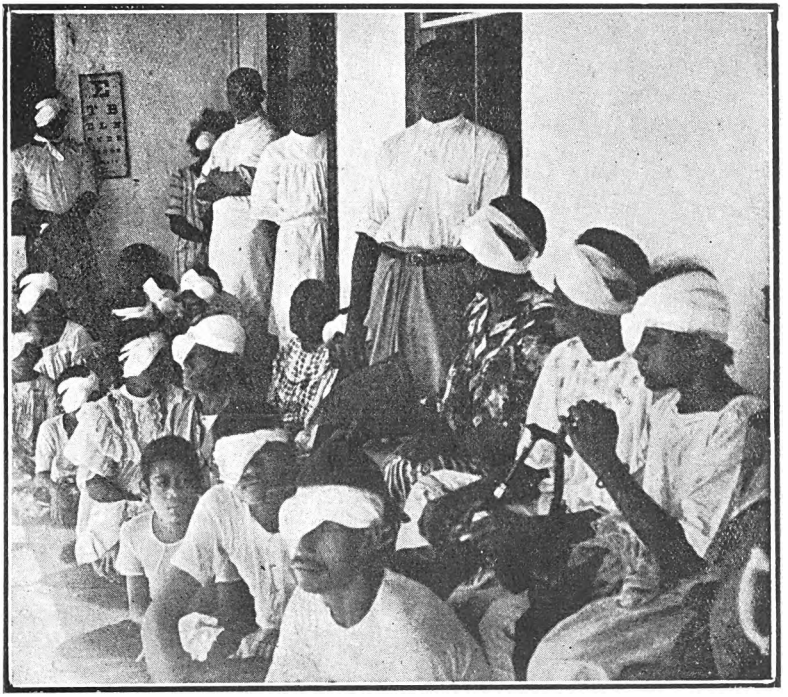
Dysentry, having distinctly bacilliary features, soon occurred, and ravaged the troops. In the absence of adequate supplies of invalid foods the outbreak had to be coped with by the Ambulance supplying arrowroot and any other similar foods that were procurable. Small temporary hospitals were established at vari-



A daily sight at the Hospital. Lt. Col. Dawson in great demand for operations for the prevalent eye disease.

ous posts, and sick parades held twice daily. A medical detachment was sent to the wireless station. Several cases of typhoid were also diagnosed, the second inoculation against this disease not then having been performed owing to the military conditions and the great amount of work the troops were carrying out.

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CHAPTER XIV.

The Civil Administration.

Immediately following the Occupation it became necessary to consider the laws and judicial system. As Samoa was German territory in British military occupation it was necessary in the first place to distinguish between the members of the Expeditionary Force itself and the civil population. The Force was subject to the Military Law as established by the Army Act, and offences by the troops were therefore punishable by Courts Martial constituted in accordance therewith.

On the other hand, the law to which the civil population were subject was the German law as it existed prior to the occupation, but under the authority of the Manual of Military Law the Administrator had the authority to modify, suspend or add to this law for the purposes of efficient administration, the security of the occupation and the effective conduct of the military operations.

In addition to the ordinary courts the Administrator had power to establish military courts for the purpose of punishing offences by the civil population, but these military courts were quite distinct from the Courts Martial, which were constituted only for the discipline of the troops.

In administering and enforcing the law to which the civil population became subject the Administrator maintained the ordinary German Courts, and for some days following the occupation the German officials were retained in their offices. It soon became necessary to remove and deport to New Zealand not only the judicial but all the German civil officials of the various departments of the administration, and to replace them by picked members of the Force. Several of the British residents of long-standing were also appointed to assist in this work.

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For the Island of Savaii, the largest of the Group, the headquarters of which were situated 50 miles by launch from Apia, it was necessary to appoint a Deputy Administrator, and immediately after the occupation Mr. Richard Williams ("Viliamu"), who had occupied this important position since before the inception of German rule, was replaced in his former office. On the declaration of war he was given the option of resigning his British citizenship or of being relieved of his office, which meant also the loss of his pension, and it was characteristic of the man that he had no hesitation in choosing the latter alternative. He proceeded immediately to his station, and with no apparent support from the Force, carried on the administration of the Island with marked success.

Captain W. H. D. Bell, Orderly Officer, was specially detailed to assist Colonel Logan to reorganise the civil administration, and to select the staff, and in this connection did invaluable work. The Secretariat, Justice Department, Treasury, Native Department, Customs, Lands and Survey, Public Works, Harbour, Police and Prisons, and Labour Departments were soon all fully staffed almost entirely from the ranks of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Force, and the facts that from its inception the business of the country, with a greatly reduced staff, was carried on without hitch; that many valuable improvements were carried out and all Government properties kept in excellent order and repairs, and that large reserves of public funds were accumulated, are sufficient evidence of the successful foundation and carrying out of this important phase of the occupation.

Owing to the fact that most of the senior positions were filled from the ranks, it became necessary either to discharge these men from the Force or to grant them honorary rank commensurate with the duties they were called upon to perform. Authority was therefore cabled from New Zealand to discharge them, on condition that they agreed to serve in their positions until the conclusion of hostilities. A personal appeal was made by Colonel Logan, who pointed out that the positions could not be filled by other than "fit" men, and that they, being specially

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Extract from volumes on International Law, kindly made available by Hon. Sir Francis Henry Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., Attorney-General and Minister of External Affairs, Wellington, N.Z.

THESE VOLUMES, bearing the stamp of the Library of the General Assembly of New Zealand, became the property of CAPTAIN WILLIAM HENRY DILLON BELL under the following circumstances:—

CAPTAIN BELL was M.P. for Wellington Suburbs in the year 1914, having been elected in the year 1911. When war was declared with Germany, on the 4th August, 1914, he immediately enlisted in the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces, and was appointed 2nd Lieutenant (the rank which he had previously held in England in His Majesty's Regiment of King Edward Horse), and attached to the staff of Colonel Logan, who commanded the first Expedition, which, at the request of the Imperial Government, was despatched from Wellington on the 14th August, 1914, to capture the German Colony of Samoa. The destination was known only to the two Governments and to Colonel Logan and his Staff.

CAPTAIN BELL, before sailing with the Expedition, obtained from the Parliamentary Library these, among other legal volumes, on the subject of International Law, and thereby enabled the Officer Commanding and his Staff to study and appreciate the principles governing English administration of enemy territory occupied by English Forces in time of war. Samoa surrendered to the Expedition on the 29th August, 1914. Captain Bell was shortly afterwards promoted to be temporary Captain in the New Zealand Forces. He left Samoa at the end of October, 1914, en route for England (via New Zealand) to rejoin his former Regiment of King Edward's Horse as Lieutenant. He served in that Regiment in France during the years 1915 and 1916, and until the 31st July, 1917, when he was killed in action. Before his death he had been mentioned in Imperial despatches and promoted to the rank of Captain.

The use to which these volumes were put during the voyage to Samoa and after the occupation involved the marking of the pages in such manner as to render it impossible to restore them to the Library in their former condition.

The Library Committee, in the year 1916, authorized Captain Bell to retain them as a memento of his part in the Samoan Expedition, and of the fact that he was a member of the New Zealand House of Representatives during the whole period of his Samoan service.

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The Library Committee, in the year 1917, after Captain Bell's death in action, has decided that the volumes shall be rebound and this record inserted therein, concluding with the following extract from Colonel Logan's despatch to the Governor-General of New Zealand, dated 27th October, 1917:—

1/01 Captain William Henry Dillon Bell.

"Captain Bell's services have been of the greatest value to me, as he has taken the organization of the Civil Service off my hands, and left me free to devote more time to the Native question. The manner in which he has carried out his work is beyond praise, and the successful working of the Service is due to his ability as organizer."

G. JAS. ANDERSON,
Chairman Joint Library Committee.

A. T. MAGINNITY,
Deputy Chairman.

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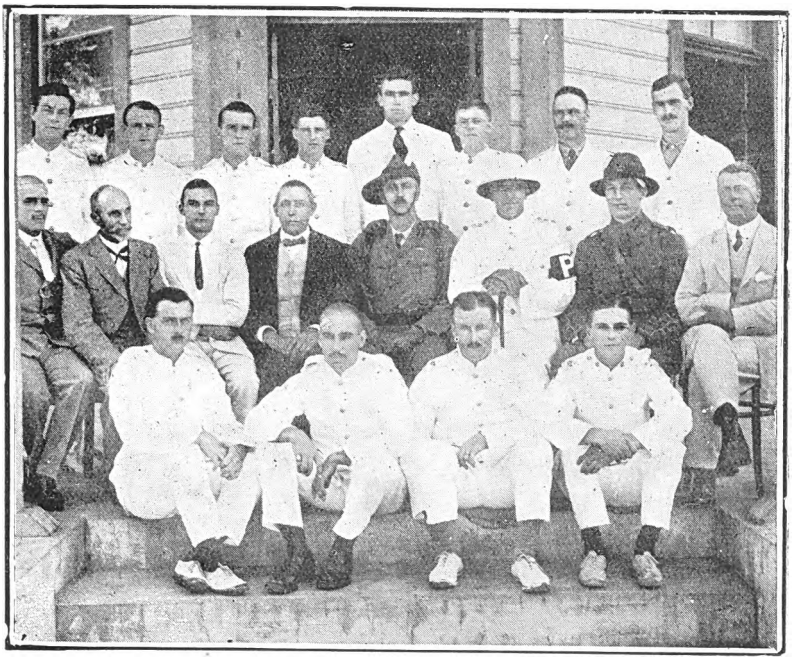
selected for the positions on account of their peculiar suitability to fill them, would be doing much greater service to their country by remaining in office than by firing guns. At that time the Main Expeditionary Force had not left New Zealand's shores, and the necessity for men that later arose was undreamt of. Under these circumstances those selected for the various civil positions were discharged, and remained, according to their dis-



The Civil Staff—1914.
Photo by A. J. Tattersall, Apia.

charge certificates, members of the New Zealand Reserve on active service abroad. The Administrator reported to the Governor-General as follows:—

> "I am pleased to report that the N.C.Os. and men employed as Civil Servants have consented to remain in office. They do so at my special request after my pointing out to them that they are benefiting the Empire more by serving

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in the Administration here than by going to the Front. I may add that everyone of them preferred to adopt the latter course, and I am particularly gratified that at my request they remained in their positions."

The housing of these men at first presented some difficulty. For some time they "camped" in the upper floor of the Court House, but as houses of deported German officials became available they moved into them, with Chinese cooks and Native servants. Good cook boys being greatly in demand and few in numbers, it was ascertained that the gaol at Vaimea housed some excellent *cuisiniers,* many serving long sentences imposed by the Germans for various offences, from attempted manslaughter down. Some of these men were released on parole for duty with the reservists, and provided many amusing incidents. One Ah Siu had, with several others, broken into the United States Consulate and was doing time for his crime, though his confreres were not caught. One day whilst Ah Siu was preparing tea for his lord and master, one of his co-conspirators passed, not only as a gentleman at large but in possession of Ah Siu's legal wife. The combination was too much for Ah Siu, who sallied forth on to the highway and there commenced a welter of arms and legs—prodigious energy but little skill—until the cries of the assaulted one brought relief. As a result Ah Siu was returned to confinement and cried bitterly at the tragedy of it all.

The Government Hospital staff had also resumed duty after the occupation. All friction with the German doctors, nurses and attendants was stricty avoided, and the greatest tact exercised. These arrangements appeared to be working satisfactorily, and the needs of the native and European inhabitants to be met, but on the 12th September they ceasd work and vacated the hospital. This meant the carrying on of the civil work by the N.Z.M.C., including Europeans and Samoans in hospital and outpatients, Chinese coolie labourers, port health, leper station, town sanitation, etc., and kept the staff very busily engaged.

Soon after the declaration of war all available coin had been hurriedly shipped by the German Government to Pago Pago

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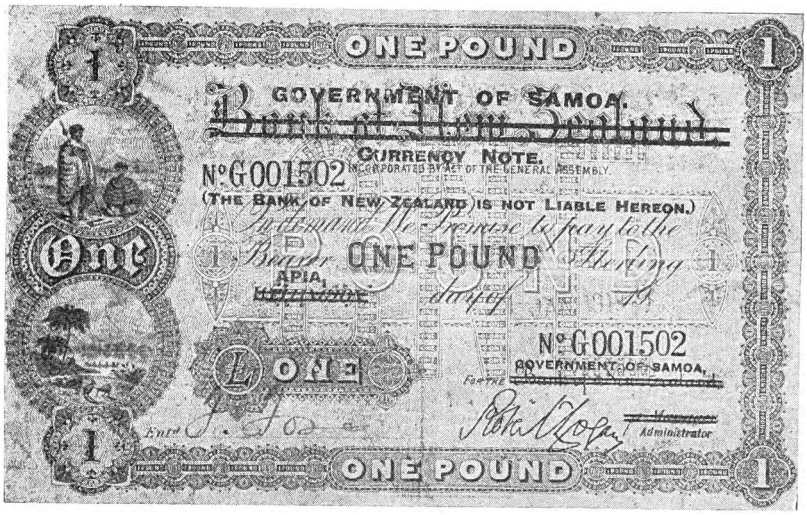
(American Samoa, and a neutral port), leaving German paper money predominating as the currency of the territory.

A Proclamation was issued making German money legal tender within the territory, and prohibiting the export of currency. The troops soon became accustomed to handling wads of notes of various denominations from five marks upwards, in which they received their pay. This prevented the British currency carried with the Force from getting into the hands of the inhabitants in exchange for the German paper money.



Sample Administration Treasury Note.

Later in the occupation the German currency was exchanged to sterling, as many as M. 1,508,434.04 (which, at the rate of conversion—20.60 to the £—amounted to £73.225 os. 5d.) passing through the Treasury. Of this the notes were disposed of on the American market at a very satisfactory figure. The proceeds of the coin were held against the issue of Administration Treasury notes, which were put into circulation to the value of £47,000.

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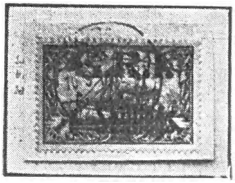
SAMOA

1/- Carmine

The first printing of this stamp consisted of 5 sheets—100 stamps, & these all had the error "Shillings" Later printings on 35 Stamps only had this error corrected.

Issued: 100



Issued: 35

2/- Blue

Issued: 126

3/- Violet-Black

Issued: 458

5/- Carmine & Black

Issued: 535

Sample of Overprinted German Stamps.

Photo by kind permission of J. Schloss, Esq., Wellington.

It was also necessary to overprint the German postage stamps, and this was done by imprinting "G.R.I." and the various values in English across the face. The printing press being a somewhat crude one, and the native workmen having but little experience in so delicate a task, there were many unique specimens struck, which were eagerly sought after, while a complete set soon brought fabulous prices to the fortunate speculators.

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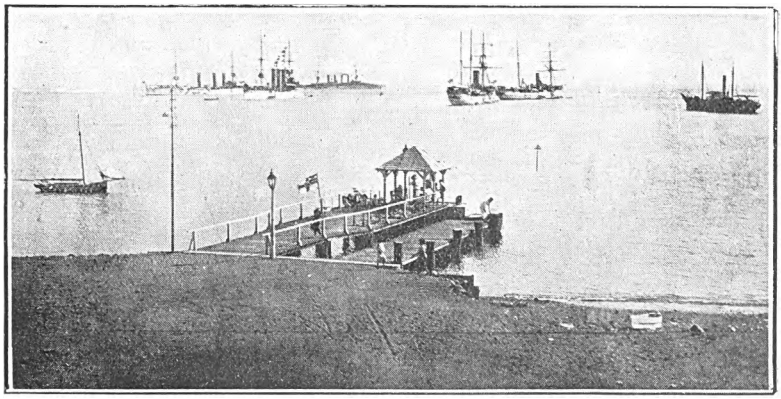
CHAPTER XV.

THE "SCHARNHORST" AND "GNEISENAU."

The German ships were known to be still in the Pacific, and stringent precautions against surprise were being taken. A look-out had been established on the summit of the wireless mast, where some 400 feet above his less fortunate fellows, and away from the mosquitoes and flies, the centipedes and ants, he swung his improvised hammock and watched. From this point in the early hours of 14th September, lights of two ships were reported, and daylight disclosed two large war vessels making for the port. The Signallers at the Pilot Station soon identified them as the long-expected "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau." The Apia wireless immediately endeavoured to send out a warning to all shipping, and though the Germans "blanketed," it was sent several times without interruption, and was received by at least one ship, the "Sonoma," bound Sydney to San Francisco. The alarm quickly flashed from camp to camp, where the troops,



German Ships in Apia Harbour.
(The four funnelled vessel is the Scharnhorst.)
Photo by A. J. Tattersall, Apia.

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according to custom, were already standing to arms, and they moved off rapidly to their positions for defence against the landing parties. Two platoons of the 5th Wellingtons proceeded to their stations in column of route across the Vaisigano Bridge with the 12-inch guns of the "Gneisenau" trained upon them, at 3200 yards range, and following them along the beach road.

The conduct of the whole of the troops now lining the waterfront positions was a wonder of steady coolness. In view of the fact that they were young in years, discipline and training, and that they believed they were about to participate in a bloody fight under high velocity fire, their behaviour was beyond praise.

On came the two powerful vessels, cleared for action, their heavy guns apparently ready to open fire at any moment, the "Gneisenau" steaming right into the entrance of the outer reef, where the troops had disembarked into the boats a fortnight before. Here the German sailors on deck made an effective target for our guns, and a salvo from these, together with a burst of machine-gun fire from our two M.G. sections could have wrought some havoc in their ranks. Such action was not taken, for, to the eagerly waiting troops lining the waterfront positions, an attempted landing appeared certain, and instructions were to reserve fire.

Meantime the native population (who, through bitter experience, knew of the damage to be wrought by ships' guns) was in full flight to the hinterland, with its worldly goods and chattels in bundles suspended from a stick across the shoulders—here a cherished possession in the shape of a young pig, there an old iron kettle, a rooster, a lighted lantern (though day had long since dawned) and the inevitable "epu"!

But the unexpected happened. Both ships slowed down—they had apparently just discovered that the Union Jack had replaced the German eagle on the Government Buildings—turned slowly in their course, cruised around for some time, and then made off slowly to the Westward, down the coast towards the Apolima Straits, without firing a shot!

Patrols proceeded towards Mulifanua, and soon reports filed through from native sources, of parties being landed in

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boats there. The Aucklanders, less one platoon, which remained on the waterfront, proceeded some miles down the coast to a selected position on the Mulifanua Road.

Meantime the remainder of the troops were back in camp enjoying breakfast, with all dreams of hope and glory in being the first New Zealanders in action vanished into thin air. At noon it was ascertained that no parties had been landed within striking distance of Apia and the Aucklanders were recalled. The partols penetrated as far as Mulifanua and reported that the warships had stopped off the anchorage there and that a German resident (who was immediately interned) had visited the warships, and advised the Admiral it would be useless to attempt a landing as the opposing force was fully 2000 strong.

The ships disappeared about 3 p.m. in a North-Westerly direction, and a few days later bombarded Papeete, firing about 150 shots into the town, sinking the old French gunboat "Zelee," lying at the wharf, and destroying about half the town with the loss of five lives. The small steamer "Saint Francois," which was also lying at the wharf, received a shot through the funnel, and was the subject of much interest to the troops when she put into Apia some weeks later. The "John Williams," the London Missionary Society steamer, which put into port a few days after the visit of the German ships, reported she had heard Telefunken calls which were judged to be near, and energetically commenced to send out a set of signals calculated to convey to the Germans that she was something a good deal more formidable than she really was. The next news of the ships that reached Apia was from the remote and uninhabited island of Suwarrow, of the Northern Cook Group, where, on 1st October, the small schooner "Vaite," returning to Rarotonga from the North, reported having sighted them, apparently coaling from a collier, in the lagoon, and after keeping the troops on the *qui vive* for weeks, they fell in with Admiral Sturdee off the Falklands.

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CHAPTER XVI.

Housing the Troops.

Owing to the approach of the rainy season it became necessary to make provision for housing the troops. The weather had broken early in September and for days the rain fell in torrential downpours. The rivers rose and the low-lying flats on which the racecourse camp was situated became a sea of mud, which added to the discomfort of the already harrassed guards and picquets, and swamped the tents and surroundings. With no bunks to keep the men off the soaking ground, the poor quality of the food, the pests and ever-present mosquito, which here abounded, the detachments for return to New Zealand daily grew in numbers.

The Malifa school ground was chosen as a new site for this camp, and proved admirable for the purpose. Situated half-a-mile inland on the sloping hillside, it comprised some ten acres of cleared ground, on which were erected four school buildings of considerable size, two bungalows, and several large Samoan *fale* (houses), which had been specially constructed for the purpose of housing the Samoan boarding scholars. Here was sufficient open space for parade grounds and mule paddocks, and an adjacent bungalow was converted into a camp hospital. But, best of all, near by flowed the Vaisigano River, and the bathing parades held here at various times of the day, always under arms and in charge of an officer, delighted the hearts of the sweating troops.

One residence in the school grounds made ideal officers' quarters, and another was handed over to the Sergeants' Mess, while those troops who could not be accommodated in the existing buildings were placed under canvas pending the erection of further permanent shelters.

The Engineers had found excellent accommodation on Ifi Ifi Road, near the Malifa Camp, in the two-storied and wide-veran-

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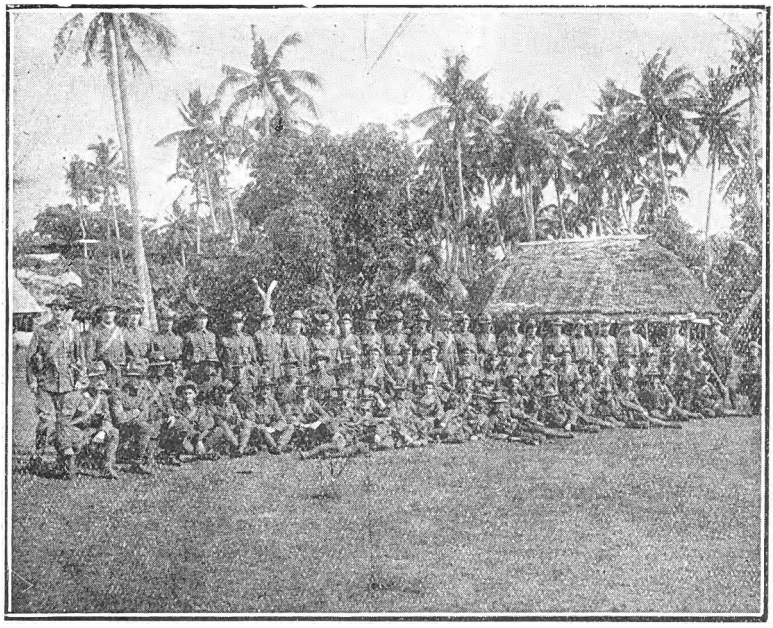
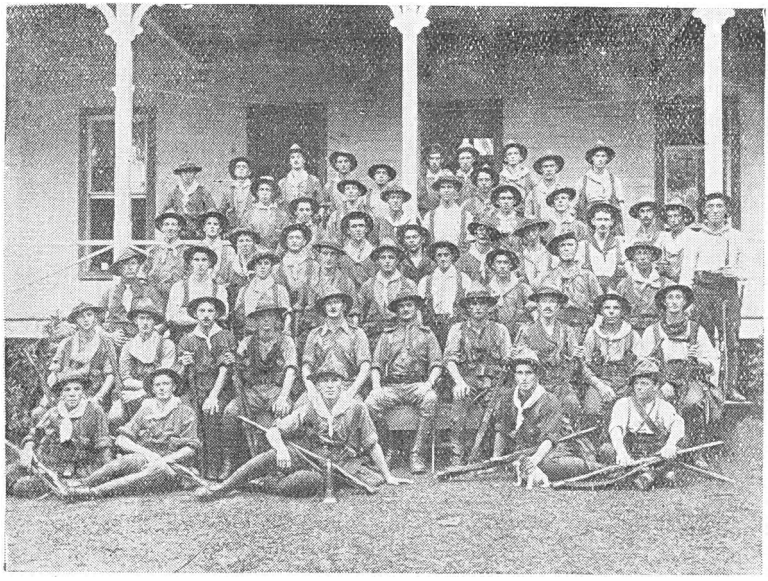


"D" Battery.

Photo by A. J. Tattersall, Apia.



N.Z. Field Engineers.

Photo by A. J. Tattersall, Apia.

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dahed building which had been, until the date of the occupation, the German Club. The Signallers had also joined them, but now moved to the Pilot Station, on a fine, breezy point with a wide *malae* (grassy space), and the sea lapping the shore on three sides.

The Market Hall on the waterfront became a haven for the Battery. A main barracks and officers' quarters were built at the Wireless Station for the 100 odd troops there. Two good barracks were erected at Vaea for the Aucklanders. These works were undertaken by the Engineers, with a good deal of valuable assistance from skilled men drawn from the other units, and the Government Chinese coolie gang was also brought into requisition. A guard house was also built at Vailima.

Besides these works the defences were connected up by cutting tracks to the various posts, throwing an emergency bridge across the Vaisigano River, and building an observatory for the Signallers at the Pilot Station. The leading beacon, which had been wrecked by the enemy, was re-erected. Wells were dug and water supply systems improvised, the local fire engine being requisitioned to pump sufficient water for the camp tanks. Extra accommodation was provided at the Transport Camp and Motor Boat section, and storage for the A.S.C. was supplied on the waterfront.

With the improved quarters also came bunks and mosquito nets, the latter proving a great boon and enabling the troops to get a night's rest in peace.

All troops still paraded at daylight, fully accoutred with ammunition-holders and water-bottles filled. Arms inspection was particularly rigid and punishments for irregularity in this respect severe. Any sick unable to march with the column were handed over to the main guard, who retained all men fit to use a rifle. The Machine-Gunners, with their capricious mules harnessed, stood ready to move, and the Quartermaster's staffs were ready at a moment's notice to issue rations.

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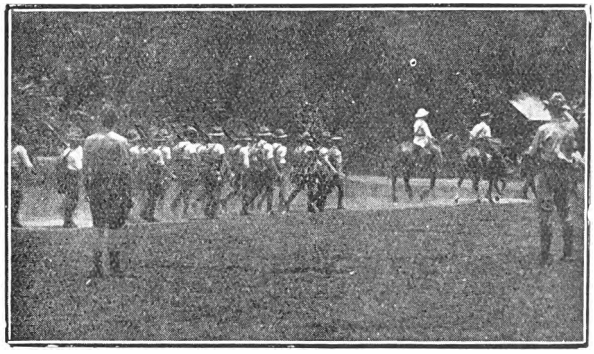
CHAPTER XVII.

The Daily Round.

The performance of such duties as challenging, turning out the guard, saluting and other ceremonials were now receiving strict attention. This most necessary branch of the soldiers' training occupied any spare time that was available, but went hard with the already overworked and pest-ridden troops.

Under this rigid *regime* the growth from month to month of that spirit which gradually converted the force into a smart body of men was very apparent, and it is claimed that the *esprit-*



Early morning Route Marches.
Photo supplied by F. H. Hudson.

de-corps that developed amongst the Samoan Expeditionary Force was never attained by any other unit which left New Zealand's shores.

Route marches continued and gave the troops an opportunity of seeing something of the surrounding country. Though undertaken in the cool of the early mornings they proved somewhat strenuous with full packs up. But these early marches in

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the balmy air through shady bush tracks and coconut plantation roads, or along palm-bordered lagoons, past native villages and fording the numerous running streams that ran from the well-watered hinterland, left a lasting impression on all who took part in them. The 5th Wellington Band was here heard to advantage, and by now had attained a degree of perfection. Very soon Samoa rang with the then popular tunes of "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," or "Down the Mississippi," whistled by the small boys and sung in chorus by the musical villagers, while the Band was no less facile in adapting some of the catchy Samoan melodies, two never-to-be-forgotten favourites being "Tofa ma Feleni" and "Down by the Vaisigano."

As much relaxation as possible was afforded by granting afternoon leave each day to a limited number of men, who spent their time in viewing the various places of interest, Papase'ea, the sliding rock; Papalaloa, the jumping rock; Lanuto'o, the mountain lake; exploring the reefs and lagoons in native canoes, or resting quietly on the cool verandahs of Kionka, or Herr Schick, the proprietor of the Tivoli, or Central or International Hotels, where the waters of the Bay lapped the feet and the cool trade winds blew, with the German proprietors and their minions in ready attendance with light beers and sparkling wines and a varied assortment of cooling drinks, a favourite with the modest consumer being a "Dr. Funck."

Towards the end of September, under the undue drain upon them, the supplies of light beers in the Territory gave out, and were replaced with the heavier New Zealand brew. Its effect upon the men was not considered beneficial, and the price rose considerably. All hotels and bars in Samoa were then placed strictly out-of-bounds to N.C.O.s and men, which was felt by the troops as a great hardship, for their conduct up to this date on the whole had been exemplary.

General training continued assiduously throughout September, and musketry commenced at Magiagi, a picturesque corner of a nearby coconut plantation, where targets were run up and a short range marked off. The range was bordered by rows of

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coconut trees which kept it in perpetual quietude from any breezes that blew. Unfortunately our first casualty occurred here—Sapper Drewery, N.Z. Railway Engineers, was accidentally shot through the chest, and had to be evacuated to New Zealand.

Battery also performed creditably from their stations at targets down the lagoon, their shell cases being eagerly sought after by the residents as another souvenir to add to their already large assortment of cases fired on various historical occasions on the shores of Apia.

The U.S. gunboat "Fortune," armed with a single 6 pdr., called in from Pago Pago late in September, and the troops took great delight in a cricket match with the ship's company at the Pilot Station.

The Band, under Bandmaster Pat. Cole, gave some excellent concerts in the precincts of Malifa Camp, which were much appreciated not only by the troops, but by a large concourse of residents, both white and brown, who crowded from far and near to hear the "Fitafita Band" and the star performers of the Regiment. These concerts also enabled generous collections to be made towards the Sick and Wounded and Belgian Relief Funds.

On 30th September another draft, under Lieut. D. A. Kenny, left Samoa for New Zealand. Seventeen German prisoners, the majority being ex-German civil servants, and others whose presence in the Territory was considered undesirable, were also embarked.

A General Election fell due in New Zealand, and provision was made by an amendment of the Electoral Act to enable every soldier, irrespective of age, then absent from the Dominion, to record his vote. As no other troops had then left New Zealand, the amendment had application only to the Samoan Force.

It was impossible to provide for each soldier in Samoa to vote for any particular member standing for his own constituency in New Zealand, and the difficulty was partly overcome by

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votes for party only. The occasion was the first upon which "Party" was officially recognised in the New Zealand Statutes, and the following is a sample of the voting paper used:

Consecutive No.:

To be entered here and also on the top left hand corner of the back of the ballot paper,

Name of Elector:

Electoral District of .....

GOVERNMENT.

OPPOSITION.

LABOUR.

Official Mark

Stamp across the perforation so that the number of the booth shall appear on both the counterfoil and the ballot paper.

Initials of Deputy Returning Officer.

DIRECTIONS.

The voter must leave untouched the name of the party for whom he desires to vote, and must strike out the names of all other parties.

The polling booths were also unique, some being held in the native houses at Malifa Camp, from which the troops were ejected for the purpose and tables and chairs took the places of the native mattings upon which many of the troops still slept. Booths were opened at Malifa and Vaea on 12th and 13th October, at the Wireless Station, "D" Battery Camp, and the Customs House on the following days.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

"THE PULL THRO'".

After the establishment of permanent quarters and when the novelty of garrison routine had begun to lose its charm, a few of the Force whose civilian lives were cast in the "inky way," discussed the question of establishing a military newspaper. The matter had been mooted on the transport coming over, and the legend is that it was in the fertile brain of one Pat. Hanna that the notion germinated.

Early in September a census of those possessing journalistic attainments revealed the fact that the Force was singularly rich in well-known newspaper men and literateurs. These men enlisted the sympathies of the two Regimental Padres (Chaplain-Captains E. E. Malden and T. Segrief), and on the last Sunday in September, 1914, a meeting was held in the London Missionary Society's Hall on the waterfront. The questions as to what form the proposed publication should take, the nature of the articles to be called for, the cost of production and the duties of management, were the subject of an animated discussion, and, with the help of the technical knowledge available, the scheme was soon reduced to the realm of practicability. Those present formed themselves into a body to be called "The Literary Committee of the Advance Party," and it was unanimously decided to proceed with the project. The name for the paper was a matter of weighty consideration, and was eventually decided by a majority vote. The result of this vote was that there burst forth at a later date upon the astonished gaze of the troops a journal called "The Pull Thro'," with which was incorporated the "Noumean Nightmare," "Suva Send Off," and "Samoan Sun."

The meeting broke up with a very definite warning—at the outset it was to be made clear to contributors that the strictest censorship of articles submitted would be necessary, as, at all costs, the revealing of military information had to be avoided.

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While the best legal opinion available was prepared to scout the laws of libel, it had a very healthy respect for the provisions of the Army Act. There was reputed to be, hidden away somewhere in that nebulous statute, a reference to divers pains and penalties for those who "published or caused to be published" any matter which reflected upon the ability, character or the intelligence of superiors in rank. Comment was made on the fact that the converse was apparently not the law of the land, and the most pungent reflections upon the character or ability of one's *inferiors* in rank seemed to be within both the spirit and the letter of that somewhat one-sided enactment. This provision in favour of superiors was responsible for the suppression of many highly-flavoured efforts submitted by the members of the rank and file. The sub-editors have vivid recollections of some anonymous and inspired vituperation which, if only on account of its obvious sincerity, should have deserved a better fate than the oblivion of the waste-paper basket. Indeed, there was a vague doubt in the minds of the censors as to whether the name of the paper itself were not libellous. Its primary significance was innocent enough, being an article of daily use amongst troops, designed to break off short in the rifle and cause considerable inconvenience in its extraction. Its secondary and more poignant significance lay in the fact that it was a *nom-de-plume* applied to one of the officers, an ex-Indian Army captain, who was the possessor of a habit, distinguishing him from his namesake, of never breaking off short in anything that he undertook. He was reputed to have definite notions on the subject of lampooning officials, and the censors of the Literary Committee decided that it must be made quite clear that the name of the journal was to be understood only in its primary meaning.

As soon as word went round that contributors were required, a steady stream of manuscript commenced to flow in to the Literary Committee. It is very much doubted if ever a paper of the ultimate dimensions of the "Pull Thro'" required as much sorting, sub-editing and re-writing as proved necessary in September and October, 1914. During a lull, however, the Committee considered as to where the journal should be printed.

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At this juncture difficulties of a technical nature obtruded themselves. The port of Apia was the possessor of but one printing press, and that one was particularly antiquated. By assiduous attention to business it wheezed out a weekly periodical which rejoiced in the name of the "Samoanische Zeitung" (afterwards named the "Samoan Times"). It was a royal folio sheet of eight pages printed in Samoan, German and English, and nominally edited by one Emil Luebke. The editor, however, was said to have taken to the hills after a protracted bout of his favourite laager beer. The publication and management of the paper was left to James Ah Sue, a picturesque half-caste Chinese Samoan, the son of Bully Hayes's Chinese cook.

The Committee accordingly waited on Ah Sue. Ah Sue was at all times prepared to be helpful, but he pointed out that the type in which it had been decided to print the publication was all used in the "Zeitung," and that the copy would have to be set in larger type. This necessitated new lay-out and rearrangement of the manuscript that had been prepared. He later indicated that the native compositors could not read English manuscript, and that all handwritten matter had to be reduced to properly punctuated typescript. This was bad enough; but when it was discovered that there was only one typewriter available in the whole of the Samoan Group and that it was in the last stage of senile decay, the Literary Committee began to think that they had taken on a task of Herculean dimensions. However, two members of the Committee had graduated at the "case," and actually set up the type of most of the first number of the paper, and shortly prior to 14th October, 1914, it was ready to go to press.

Ah Sue then pointed out that his press, being of the vintage of the early sixties, was operated by manual power. This proved to be only too true, and working the press was highly reminiscent of one's childhood days turning the family mangle. Relays of native boys took turns in supplying the power, and gradually the first four pages were run off to the number of about 2000 copies. In an ill-guarded moment, however, one of the Committee dropped the hint that at least 4000 impressions were required.

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The natives lost heart immediately and before the work was half completed they struck for higher pay. This was refused, and the edition was ultimately completed by the Committee themselves. Stripped to the waist and streaming with perspiration, they mangled day and night with no other encouragement than an occasional bottle of laager beer supplied by the presiding genius, James Ah Sue. Then followed the folding, cutting and distribution of the paper, and about 4 p.m. on 14th October, the many-sired brain-child of the Literary Committee was born. Mails were at this time infrequent, and the troops were longing for reading matter. It had been with some diffidence that so great a number of impressions had been decided upon, but the determined rush made by the rank and file for copies of the journal, partly for local consumption and partly to despatch to relatives in New Zealand, was a gratifying sight to the weary Literary Committee.

Some of the verse and paragraphs were obviously the work of unpractised amateurs, but a good deal of the matter was the best that professionals could furnish. Officers' little mannerisms were deftly turned to advantage in rhyme and prose, and a serial set of verses, "The Ballad of the B'hoys," relating to troopship life, ports of call, landing and subsequent garrison routine, ran through several issues and bore the stamp of an observant brain and a sublime sense of humour.

It was the original intention of the Committee to publish the paper weekly. The difficulty of obtaining the requisite leave from regimental duties, however, coupled with the limitations of the "Zeitung" plant, necessitated an alteration to this programme. Application was accordingly made to the manager of the London Missionary Society's printing establishment at Malua, Mr. H. S. Griffin, and he undertook to print the second and subsequent numbers of the paper.

The second edition was published ten days after the first, on the 24th October, and its appearance was an excellent indication of the improved plant with which it had been produced. Difficulties continued to crop up, but these were overcome much more easily than those besetting the path of the initial produc-

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tion. The compositors at Malua could read English and English manuscript, and the derelict typewriter was accordingly abandoned. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin were the soul of courtesy and hospitality, and those who were fortunate enough to get night leave to stay at Malua will ever have the happiest recollections of sleeping in a real bed, without having their anatomy explored and punctured by the venomous fauna which flourished in the sleeping quarters at Malifa and Vaea.

The London Missionary Society's plant at Malua was up-to-date and contained many ingenious labour-saving devices which in turn had been improved by the enterprising manager. It was in this establishment that the Bible and Prayer Book were translated into, and published in several Polynesian, Melanesian and Micronesian languages. Portions also of the Holy Writ were published into that *lingua franca* of the South Seas, "Pidgeon English."

One member of the Literary Committee was a well-known sketch artist and caricaturist, and great disappointment was felt when it was found there was no process engraving plant of any kind in the island. Much thought was given to the matter, and the problem was eventually solved in a most ingenious manner by one of the Committee. The artist (Pat. Hanna) handed over his original sketches which were copied on to some smooth-faced linoleum. The actual picture was engraved by cutting away the blank part of the linoleum, so leaving the raised lines of the sketch as a printing surface. These blocks were by no means perfect, but served sufficiently well to show the title of the paper projected on the rays of the setting sun, with Apia harbour in the foreground carrying a battleship riding at anchor in the middle distance. A private of the Forces sat beneath the traditional palm in the foreground, reading a copy of the paper, while a businesslike centipede is seen delivering a frontal attack upon the reader and a halo of flies sets off his head to advantage. To add some martial effect the figure in the foreground is carrying in his arms his rifle with bayonet fixed. The copy of the paper obscures the middle portion of the rifle, and the craftsman, in copying it on to the linoleum, failed to make the lines of the

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THE MAJOR IS SOME NATURALIST
HE WILL PROBABLY GET AFTER THE BIG GAME THIS YEAR
DAVIE WILL TELL US ALL ABOUT THE X'MAS DINNERS HE HAD IN 19-13-14-11 IO ETC ETC!!!

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rifle continuous and gave the impression of the bayonet end having been refracted as it passed behind the paper.

Another full page sketch is shown in the third number, in which a dejected-looking member of the Force is seen holding Samoa in his arms. He is being attacked on all sides by many species of vermin, and the picture bears the brief but pathetic legend, "We'll hold it; but we wish something would happen." This cartoon was a very fair indication of the feeling of the ranks at this early stage of the occupation.

Numbers 1 and 2 contained many faked advertisements, which were possibly the most amusing portion of the paper. One, particularly, touched the regimental sense of humour, and ran as follows:

WANTED, Urgently, by Regimental
Cooks—Lessons in Cookery.

In all there were six numbers of the "Pull Thro'" published by the Advance Party. At first the news and banter were mostly regarding the troops themselves. It is interesting to note, however, that all that changed in the few months of the occupation, and in latter numbers the subject of themselves was shunned. This alteration reflected, after true journalistic fashion, the inclination of the readers. The troops were, it must be admitted, quickly tired of their inactive and seemingly futile life in the Island, and their impatience to be away rendered distasteful to them any extensive reference to their lot. The advertisements, too, ceased their jocular note and became the sober, money-making contributions of the tradesmen. The literary merit of the production was, however, steadily progressive, even if its issue were somewhat intermittent. It is believed, however, that there has been no publication in the history of the war, edited and published solely by the rank and file, that surpasses in continuity of effort and literary achievement the product of the New Zealanders' enforced idleness in the South Seas.

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CHAPTER XIX.

Garrison Life.

With all the hard usage and rough marching the footware with which the troops had been issued soon became a problem, and the want of clothing also became a pressing one. Two pairs of boots and one uniform per man had not been sufficient to stand up to the strain, and it soon became impossible to turn out the whole of the troops serviceably uniformed. The Mills Webb equipment also came in for criticism, the ammunition carriers soon showing signs of wear through friction of the clipped ammunition, and the dome-fasteners became liable to be rubbed open in handling the rifle. The haversacks hung too low, and pressing on the bayonet caused chafing of legs and impeded progress.

The climate played havoc with the bulk foodstuffs, and large quantities which had become weevil-infested or mouldy through the humid climate had to be destroyed. Tents rapidly perished and all in use had to be doubled to keep out the heavy rains. The horses, too, became badly infected with the tropical tona, as well as lampas, the latter caused through the hard feed, and bran proving too heating. This diet was largely substituted by mummy apple—a much-appreciated delicacy—and green fodder and hay.

Early in October a mounted troop for patrol work was formed, and a call made for men who had previously served in mounted rifles or cavalry met with a ready response. Sergt. F. H. Anderson was appointed to the command with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant.

The Hospital, which had been a gift of a German millionaire to the town of Apia, was a large, airy bungalow building, the cool wards opening onto wide verandahs. Here the medical officers, nursing sisters and orderlies of the N.Z.M.C. were kept very busily occupied, and despite the epidemics of various tropical illnesses and the virulent form of dysentery, all patients

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Transport.

The Mounted Patrol.

Photo by A. J. Tattersall, Apia.

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made good recoveries, and rejoiced in the tender care of the sisters, the cool quarters, and well-cooked foods, all in striking contrast to the living conditions of the various units.

Dysentery increased in October, but most cases yielded to ordinary treatment. The average stay in hospital was about ten days. Dengue fever also began to get its grip upon the troops.

The Dental Officers were busy in an effort to overhaul the mouths of all men before they moved on, but this work was considerably hampered through lack of material and instruments.

The 5th Regiment were all out of their tents and under permanent shelters before 1st November. The latter included the native houses, the school buildings, and a large newly-erected building dubbed "the barn." Other units had also been placed in permanent cover, and the barracks had been completed at Vaea for the Aucklanders. This, together with improved sanitation, led to a large decrease in sickness, and the general use of mosquito nets, which had by this time become possible, soon brought about a diminution of dengue fever.

A large number of men during November became attacked with a slight but nevertheless most unpleasant and irritating complaint known to the troops as Dhobie Itch (*Tinea Cruris*), and swelled the ranks of the sick parades of sufferers in search of soothing lotions.

Enteric fever also showed itself, and the second inoculation, which had not up to that time been possible, was hurriedly performed on all ranks.

On the "Tofua," which arrived about this time, came some of the wives of officers, but the O.C. Force would not sanction their landing on the grounds that it was inadvisable in view of the unsettled state of affairs in the Territory.

By the outgoing return steamer a further draft left for New Zealand in charge of Captain W. H. D. Bell, Orderly Officer, who had been recalled for duty with his Regiment—King Edward Horse. They were the envy of all, for the monotony of the life was telling its tale, and the one great desire was to be moving on.

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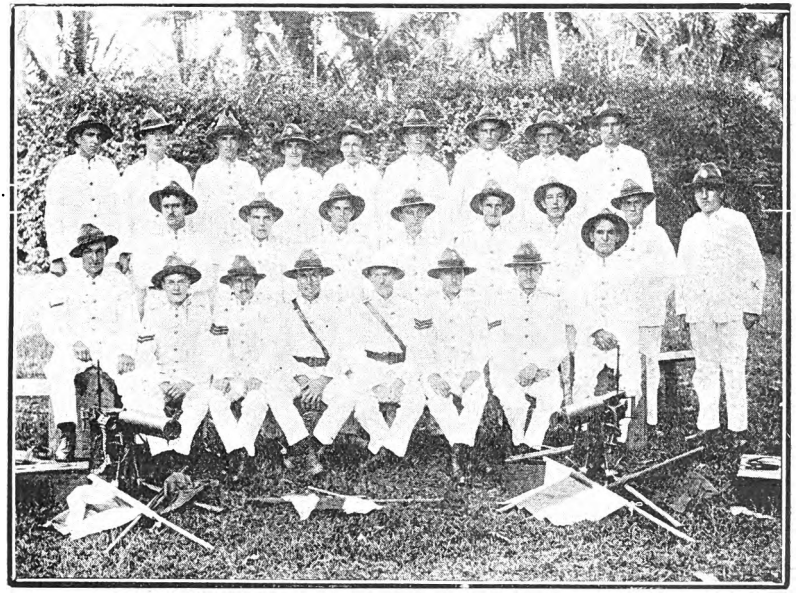

Fifth (Wellington) Machine Gunners.

Photo by A. J. Tattersall, Apia.

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No trouble occurred at any time during the occupation between the troops and the natives. But with 1400 armed men, many of them very young and inexperienced in the ways of the natives, the possibility of a clash between small sections was ever present.

The Samoans are noted warriors, and beneath their placid exterior are always ready for a fight. The tombstones erected at Mulinu'u to the memory of the British, United States and German marines who fell in the wars of 1888 and 1899 stand in mute testimony to their skill in battle, and the thousands of brawny men to be seen on a gala day marching four deep into the town, chanting their weird songs, dressed only in their loin cloth of native tapa and their bare bodies shining with coconut oil, bring a realisation of their latent power.

Though the great majority of the natives were in sympathy with the British occupation, it was inevitable that the change of Government should be accompanied by a certain measure of unrest. The general world upheaval had its effect on the native mind, and several minor disputes arose in outlying villages between partisans of the British and of the Germans, and the troops were called out on several occasions to keep the peace.

On one occasion in Apia two men of different villages quarrelled; supporters from both sides joined in, and were separated only after one had received a dangerous wound in the back from a plantation knife—the favourite weapon of the Samoan. The injured man's family were not to be denied their revenge. On the following morning bands of natives, with blackened faces and wearing other insignia of war, were assembling in the vicinity.

The Wellingtons moved promptly through the Magiagi plantation. Other units acted in conformity, with mounted picquets in the town area. Bands of natives armed with spears, knives and clubs, were rounded up and disarmed, and the opposing chiefs were brought before the O.C. Force, as a result of which a reconciliation was soon effected.

Such prompt and decisive action on the part of Colonel Logan, and the just manner of the settlement by him of native

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disputes, brought their own reward and all troubles of this description soon ceased.

On the night of 5th November a large party of troops, headed by a spirited contingent from the Signallers, foregathered to celebrate the anniversary. Guy Fawkes was duly burned in the presence of a huge "crocodile" parade, in which Samoan and "fitafita" joined hands and rendered "Auld Lang Syne" with great gusto.

On the 9th November the Palolo, that curious coral worm which makes its appearance but once a year, brought an assembly of fishermen on the lagoon, off Matautu Point, before daylight to await the "rise." As morning broke it came from the reefs and, rising slowly, soon covered the surface of the water, and was scooped up in myriads by means of small hand nets. The presence of a school of sharks created a diversion at sunrise, but the natives were in no way alarmed, and dozens of the young men swam about heedless of danger.

The monotony of the garrison life had now begun to make a mark upon the men, but great news was in store. Scarcely had lights-out sounded on 9th November than cheering broke out at the Guard tent. Enquiring heads popped out of every shelter, followed immediately by scantily-clothed bodies, and, like wildfire, the news ran through the camps that a naval engagement had been fought, and the "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau" had been sunk in action by Admiral Sturdee off the Falklands. Cheer upon cheer could be heard in the night air, becoming fainter as the news travelled to the more remote camps. Half-naked men rushed everywhere, all discipline relaxed, and King Revelry reigned. Torch lights and improvised nerve-wracking "bands" appeared as if by magic, and headed by the 5th Wellington Band, the most weird and boisterous procession ever witnessed in the calm and peaceful streets of Apia proceeded towards the Hospital, where, in addition to numbers of the rank and file, lay Lieut.-Col. Turner and Major Fulton.

Through the town careered the defence lorries packed with rejoicing troops, while the citizens of Apia, warm-hearted and

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hospitable, made open house and worthily assisted in celebrating the great event.

Meantime, in their own particular way, the officers had also been celebrating. The comfortable and cool quarters of the British Club, and the wide breeze-swept verandahs of the Central Hotel had not been forbidden them!

Far into the night the fun continued fast and furious, and many a man lay down to rest in the early hours of the morning happy in the belief that his days of travail in Samoa were nearing an end.

But the day of relief for rank and file had not yet come, and the weeks dragged wearily on. On 19th November Major Matthew Holmes, P.M.O., was recalled to New Zealand, and he was followed on 26th of the same month by Major W. R. Pinwill, Chief Staff Officer and Captain T. R. Eastwood, A.D.C. With them also went Captains R. L. Evatt and R. W. Wilkinson, of the 5th Regiment, and Lieut. Davies, P. and T. Company. At the same time Major B. Head (2nd in command) and Captain R. B. Neill (Adjutant), both of the 5th (Wellington) Regiment, obtained their recall by first opportunity to rejoin their respective regiments in the British Army.

Lieut.-Col. C. Harcourt Turner, O.C. 5th Regiment, who, early in December, had had the misfortune to be thrown from his trap and sustain a broken leg, was evacuated to New Zealand, leaving on 24th December.

This brought about a rearrangement of staffs. Captain H. H. Wright became General Staff Officer and Adjutant-General, Captain J. G. Roache, 5th Regiment, succeeded Captain Wright as A.Q.M.G., and Lieut. H. C. Cotton succeeded Captain Eastwood. Major J. A. Cowles commanded the 5th with Major R. St. J. Beere as second in command, and Lieut. C. K. Gascoigne as Adjutant.

Major C. M. Dawson arrived on 25th November as P.M.O. in place of Major Holmes, and soon endeared himself to all ranks. He had also an established place in the hearts of the natives with whom he had had wide experience in other Pacific Islands.

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CHAPTER XX.

Christmas Festivities.

On the evening of 24th December some 200 of the troops from various units, in festive spirit, broke camp and proceeded to town. Rumour had had it for some weeks past that the hotels would be thrown open for two hours on Christmas Eve, and this had been expectantly looked forward to. Boisterous bodies of men gathered at the Central Hotel, where they sought out the proprietor and good-naturedly requested him to supply drinks. Their request being of no avail, they forcibly entered the establishment and made off with any portable beverages in sight. The crowd was soon augmented, and during the course of the evening the Tivoli and International Hotels were also visited and cleared out of quantities of liquor, no damage being done to the premises. Those who had not reached town in time to participate in the earlier enterprises were not to be denied. A bonded store was the next called upon, and whisky and beer were removed in cases. "Depots" were established by the more successful of the raiders, some of which were surreptitiously visited for weeks afterwards. Indeed, one night in January a private of the 3rd Aucklanders was found crawling on hands and knees from beneath the officers' quarters. Investigation of his movements disclosed the remainder of a "plant" immediately below the officers' mess itself!

An enquiry was held into the circumstances of the raid in an endeavour to sheet home the guilt, but with little success. Finally the damage was assessed by the Board at £180, and a *per capita* collection was made from all troops to cover it.

The money so collected was handed over to the hotelkeepers who sustained losses, but the owners of the bulk store, quibbling as to the amount of restitution offered, were given time by Colonel Logan in which to accept. They declined the offer, and

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the amount was paid over to the Belgian Relief Fund, their protest being met with the curt reminder that the Germans then over-running Belgium were not likely to be equally considerate of the property of the inhabitants of the towns of Belgium they were so busily ransacking and pillaging.

As a result of the raid a town picquet was thereafter posted daily from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., and all night leave was stopped.

This might be recorded as the one and only serious breach of military discipline of the Force, and no doubt would not have occurred had a little laxity been shown by the authorities for the Christmas festivities.

Christmas Day was a day of rain, and the great feature was, of course, the Christmas dinner. Many units had been presented with fruit, fowls and pigs by native chiefs in the vicinity, while several pigstyes and fowl roosts were minus their occupants on Christmas morning. One bottle of ale per man was also issued from Q.M. Stores—a somewhat ironical peace offering!

The "Navua" had entered port two days earlier with the usual mail well supplemented with Christmas cheer from the

'Xmas Cheer.

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home folk, as well as gifts from the Lady Liverpool Fund in New Zealand.

For Boxing Day a big seven-a-side football tournament was arranged. Although the blinking of an eyelid was sufficient to raise a perspiration, ten Rugby and three Soccer teams took part, play throughout being keen and full of interest, not the least excited being the big contingent of native spectators.

On New Year's Eve "Lights Out" was extended till the old year had passed. It was a brilliant, moonlight night, one of those nights which, when seen in Samoa, lives for ever in the memory, and it was given up to enjoyment. The Entertainment Committee arranged one of their popular concerts at Malifa when members of the Headquarters Staff, officers and nursing sisters attended, as well as many residents, both European and Native.

This concert, and others of its kind, stand out vividly across the years now passed by those who took part in them. There in the still night air, balmy and warm, with the Quarter's guard on duty and sentries posted; the officers and nurses, dressed in white, in the front seats, backed by the rank and file in shirts and shorts; the natives lining the back areas, wide-eyed but thoroughly appreciative spectators; the setting a temporary stage with the troops' favourite, Jack Gosling, singing ragtime, Peter Cimino with his beloved clarionet, Clif. Baker at the piano, or Pat. Hanna depicting in caricature the features of well-known characters.

At the Battery Camp a boxing tournament was in progress, which was followed by singing and dancing well into the night.

At the Pilot Station the ubiquitous Signallers gave the old time-gun as much powder as she could hold, got out the chronometer and at midnight let her go to the accompaniment of much jollification.

A Sports Meeting on New Year's Day was an even greater success than the football tournament, Colonel Logan and representatives from all units being present. The various events were got off with commendable promptitude, and some excellent contests were witnessed.

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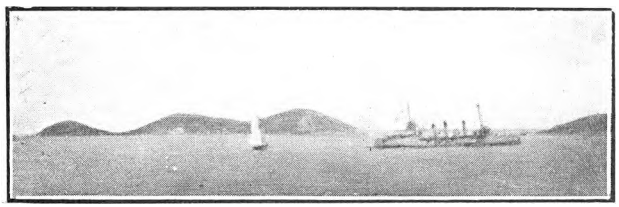
During these festivities the long looked for orders were cabled from New Zealand that 500 men would be withdrawn in January. For in Egypt our more fortunate brethren were training assiduously for coming events of which they were not yet aware. And ere the year had run its course many of that gallant band assembled in Apia had joined them and were sleeping their last long sleep on Anzac, in Egypt, France and Flanders Fields.



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CHAPTER XXI.

Warnings of an Invasion.

But hard upon this news came information by radiogram, through the Governor-General of New Zealand, that enemy ships were again believed to be in the vicinity, this time the "Dresden" and "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," the latter believed to have 1500 German reservists from South American ports on board.

With the force then available (it had been greatly depleted through the return of unfit men to New Zealand), it would have been impossible to hold both Apia and the Wireless Station and keep a sufficient mobile force on hand to meet a landing of 1500 men with any hope of success in accordance with the then existing defence scheme. The base was therefore moved from Apia to the Wireless Station, and plans were altered to use all troops to attack a landing force.

Patrols on horses and bicycles were sent out daily along the approaches to Apia, and at times penetrated as far as Falefa on the East, Mulifanua on the West, and Safata to the South. The landing places were further strengthened by much hard digging.

With the Wireless as the base, came more defences. The plant was built in the midst of a clearing in the bush some half-mile in diameter. The ground was volcanic and the soil thin, and trenching was out of the question. It was decided to erect sangars around the buildings and a loop-holed passageway from the main redoubt to the quarters on the hill. Hence the wireless walls of song and history came into being. Boulders of all sizes and shapes were on the site, and gangs of Chinese and Solomon Islanders from nearby plantations were employed clearing the field of fire up to the edge of the thick forest, and carting stones for the garrison. The latter now consisted of a detachment of Artillery with its two Nordenfeldts (which had proceeded by aid of bullock waggons) under

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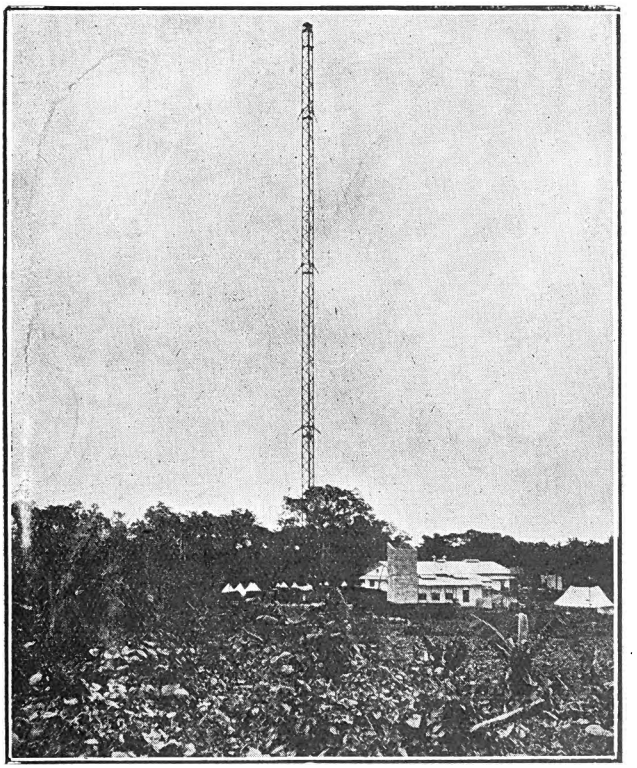
Lieut. Reed; a Medical detachment under Surgeon Captain Tapper; a mixed company of Railway Engineers and 3rd Aucklanders, and Lieut. McNab and a party of Engineers.

The work was hard and the hours long, but by the end of February it was completed.



Apia Wireless Station.

All ammunition and supplies were sent to the Wireless Station, and provision was made for additional water supplies. All available transport between Apia and Mulifanua was brought in to prevent its falling into the hands of any hostile force.

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One afternoon, when the troops were busily engaged in the vicinity, a flywheel of one of the engines exploded; portions went through the roof and walls of the engine house, striking the mast 300 feet above ground level, carrying away two diagonals and bending one leg of the mast. Fortunately and miraculously no casualties occurred excepting to a Solomon Islander who was

The Wireless Garrison.

Photo by A. J. Tattersall, Apia.

working 100 yards away. He was struck by a flying fragment of the wheel and had his leg badly fractured. The native was firmly convinced that, as he was maimed, he would be certain to be killed, according to tribal custom, and great difficulty was experienced in persuading him otherwise, and that a Government position would be found for him. The repairs to the mast were later effected by the staff.

On 30th January "Encounter" again made her appearance inside the reef, but sailed within two hours after a conference between Captain Lewin and Colonel Logan.

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A very dry spell of weather was now experienced, and nearly all water for the troops had to be carted in horse-drawn water-carriers. The latter being in short supply, the task proved a somewhat arduous one, and the private in charge—a prominent New Zealand barrister—could be seen early and late perched on his water cart in an endeavour to meet the demands.

An epidemic of ringworm appeared and spread very rapidly, all affected being segregated in camps. Here the time hung very heavily, the effects of the inaction and the nature of the affliction not tending to improve the state of mind of the stricken.

On 9th January a company of the 5th Regiment, with two machine-guns, under the command of Major Cowles, proceeded for a few days to Malua, the famous headquarters of the London Missionary Society. The troops were quartered in the huts usually occupied by the students, and delighted the natives by their drills and the work of the machine-guns. The station included a fine church, a printing works, a training college for native Samoan missionaries, the whole under the direction of the Rev. J. W. Hills. The mission house, of cool concrete walls and heavy native thatched roof, set on one of the many breezy points overlooking the lagoon, was a product of long experience in the Tropics, and no doubt assisted materially in maintaining the health of the missionary, who, with his wife, had devoted a life-time in the service of the Samoans. The station has an interesting history, having been used as a hospital during native wars, and it flew the Red Cross when the German cruisers were off the island in the previous September.

The College was instituted for the purpose of training native missionaries, who, on completion of their courses, left Samoa for some far-away island in the Pacific to carry their message and—prior to the German occupation—reverence for the British flag. On the Sunday Mr. Hills invited the troops to service in the Samoan church. It was with difficulty that he carried on, for he had not preached in English for eleven years. At the conclusion of the service the National Anthem was sung

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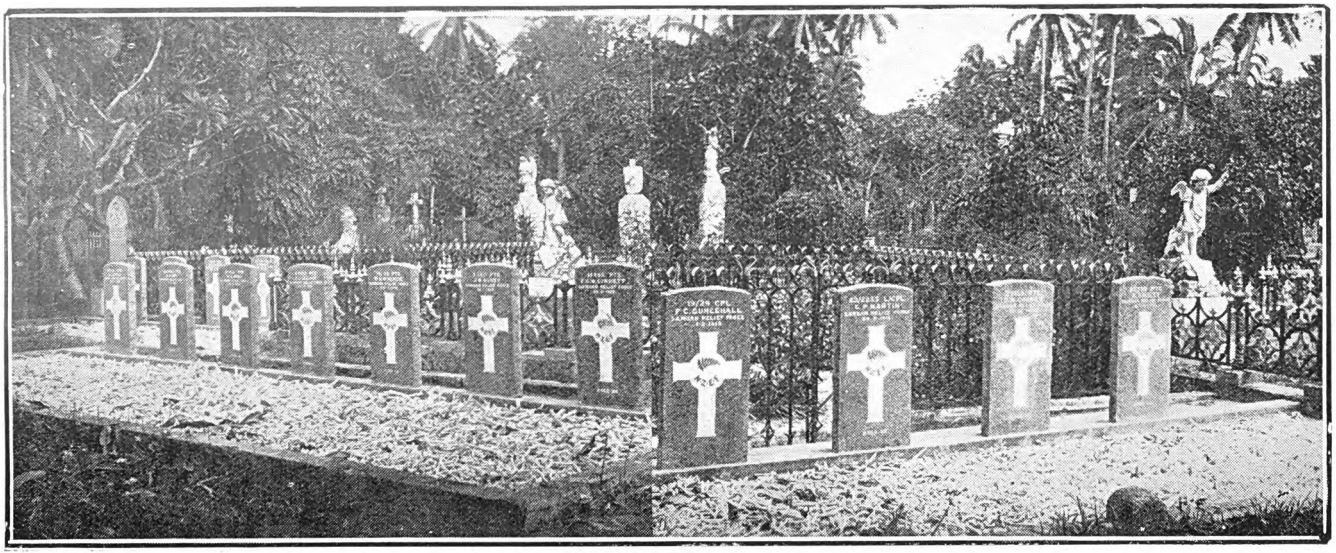

Samoa's War Graves; Members of the Samoan Relief Forces.

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and the missionary, overcome with emotion, hid his face in his hands—his long years of humiliation were over.

On the following day the command returned to Malifa, the men having benefited to no little extent by even so small a change.

In February a diversion was caused by a visit from H.I.J.M.S. "Nisshin," and for a day the Jap. sailors swarmed over the town and its vicinity in their characteristic fashion.

During this month also the O.C. Troops and 100 men of the 5th Regiment marched to Solosolo to accept the invitation of the native chiefs there to attend a feast. For three days and nights they were the guests of the natives and were treated to much hospitality.

Very high winds set in towards the end of the month and brought much-needed rain. The "Talune" (Transport No. 16), which had been lying rusting in harbour for over a month in anticipation of an early embarkation, was forced to leave port as her anchors were dragging, and, it being the hurricane season, she was taking no chances.

Conditions now became very trying for the troops. News had been received that our Main Body men had received their baptism of fire on the Suez, and the great desire was to be moving further afield. A medical examination of the men at the various camps showed a marked deterioration in the large numbers of immature men, a goodly number being anaemic, and of these a proportion showed signs of cardiac weakness. But, no doubt, with the majority, the general falling off was through "Hope Deferred Making the Heart Sick." By the end of February admissions to hospital were being registered at the rate of some 80 per week.

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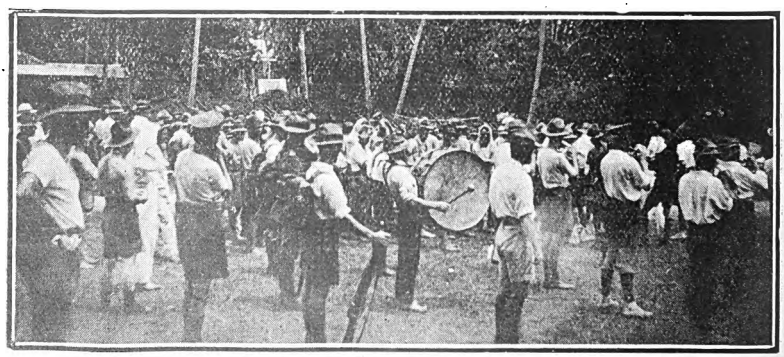
CHAPTER XXII.

Relief at Last.

But relief came at last, and on 8th March the long-looked-for radiogram arrived ordering the embarkation of 500 men for New Zealand. Apia immediately became a hive of cheerful activity. A Medical Board sorted out the unfits, who were to be the first to leave, and a selection was made from the remainder to fill the quota. Three nursing sisters were also recalled, and later became the three senior matrons of the Nursing Service which left New Zealand with the first nurses for Egypt. All heavy baggage was carted to the waterfront and lightered to the ship, and on the 12th the barges were once more filled with the troops. They embarked without mishap and by nightfall had disappeared around Faleula Point homeward bound, leaving many a comrade disconsolate.

But the days of the Force in Samoa were numbered. Before the end of the month advice came to hand that the Samoan



The Regimental Band's last Good-bye.
Photo supplied by F. H. Hudson.

Relief Force had sailed and that the remaining men were to embark for New Zealand immediately they were relieved.

On 3rd April the relief arrived, 360 strong. Troops and horses disembarked with much willing assistance and proceeded

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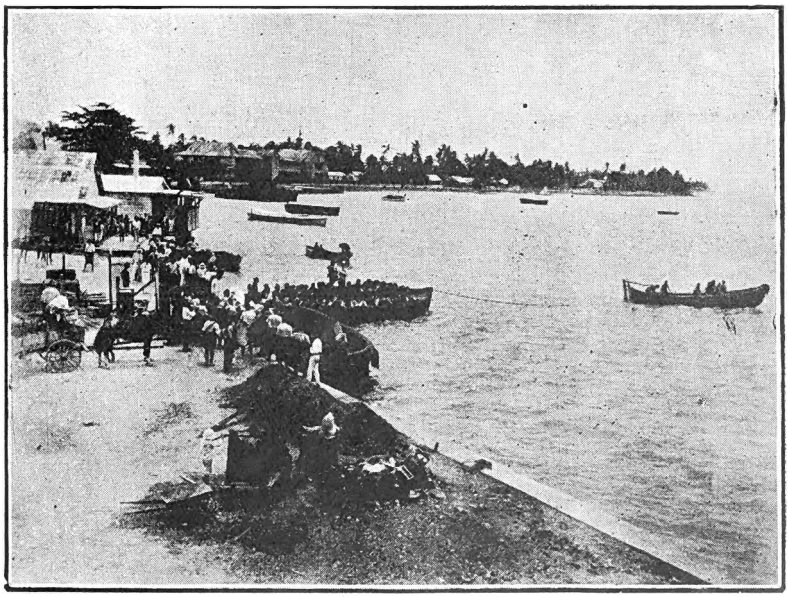
at once to their several quarters and took over from the remnants of the Force.

Last good-byes were said and packs were packed with many gifts of native curios from European and Native friends, and for the last time the Regimental Band headed the Samoan Expeditionary Force as it marched away.

As the troopship slipped from her moorings and headed across the calm, moonlit waters of the bay and through the reef entrance, carrying its burden of homebound troops, there was many a pang of regret at leaving those beautiful shores and the good friendships made. And all around the bay bonfires were observed, lit by the natives as a parting tribute to the New Zealanders whom they had learned to love and respect in the six months that they had spent together, while across the tropic night came sweetly the refrain of that haunting and ever-to-be-remembered native song of farewell, "Tofa ma Feleni."



Embarking for Home—Tofa, Samoa.
Photo by A. J. Tattersall, Apia.

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EMBARKATION ROLL

Samoan Expeditionary Force

HEADQUARTER'S STAFF.

No.	*Name.*	*Subsequent Service.*
15/200	Logan, Robert, Colonel, A.D.C., N.Z.S.C., Officer Commanding	Administrator of Samoa, 1914-19. (C.B., Legion d'Honneur Chevalier)
15/202	Eastwood, T. R., Captain, A.D.C.	Bvt. Maj., 3rd Rfts. (M.C.)
1/01	*Bell, W. H. D., Captain Orderly Officer	Imperial Forces
13/201	Pinwill, W. R., Major, Chief Staff Officer	Lt. Col. 3rd. Rfts. (Croix de Guerre)
34197	Wright, H. H., Captain, A.Q.M.G.	Maj. 17th Rfts. and Imperial Forces
0/5	Tottenham, A. L., Captain Provost Marshal	Imperial Forces
3/1	¶Holmes, M., Major, P.M.O.	Lt. Col., 3rd and 11th Rfts.

CHAPLAINS.

18/11	Malden, E. E.	7th Rfts.
1/117	Segrief, T. B.	H.S. "Maheno," H.S. "Marama" & 23rd Rfts.

FIELD CASHIER'S STAFF.

26/16	Hackworth, P. V., 2nd Lt., Field Cashier	Capt. 4th N.Z.R.B.
1/462	Hale, S. G., Sergeant	Capt. Army Pay Corps (M.B.E.)

*Killed in Action, France.
¶Died in N.Z., 15/11/18.

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5th (WELLINGTON) REGIMENT.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

No.	*Name.*	*Subsequent Service.*
1/04	Turner, C. H., Lt. Col.	Home Service
1/05	†Head, B., Major	Imperial Forces
1/426	Neill, R. B., Captain and Adjutant	Imperial Forces (Lt. Col., D.S.O.)
1/153	*Barnard, S., Q.M.R.	A.I.F.
1/07	*Morrison, J., S.M.	A.I.F.
1/9	*Cameron, H. J., Q.M.S.	C.S.M. with W.I.R.
1/499	Smith, S. J., Sergeant	Secretary, Samoan Administration, 1915-18
1/8	von Keisenberg, A. O., Sergeant	L.Cpl. 24th Rfts. (M.M.)
1/229	Marshall, A. H., Sergeant	Sgt. 2nd Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/225	Miller, C. W., Sergeant	Cpl. O.I.R., 4th Rfts.
1/504	Walker, J., Sergeant	T. Capt. W.I.R., 5th Rfts.
1/304	Lee, J., Sergeant	

"A" COMPANY.

1/08	Major Cowles, J. A.	Lt. Col., 3rd Bn., N.Z.R.B., and 27th Rfts.
1/553	Captain Evatt, R. L.	W.I.R., 15th Rfts.
23/11	Lieut. Gasquoine, C. K.	Major, N.Z.R.B.
1/187	§Lieut. Kenny, D. A.	Capt., M.G., Cps., 10th Rfts.
1/816	Lieut. Wollerman, H. F.	Military Censor, Samoa, 1914-19.
1/182	2nd Lt. Edwards, E. G.	N.Z.R.B., 11th Rfts.
1/09	C.S.M. Macmorran, G. B.	Capt., 2nd Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/14	Q.M.S. Weir, G. H.	C.S.M., W.I.R., 12th Rfts.
1/314	Sergeant Hollis, E.	T. Capt., N.Z.R.B., 15th Rfts.
1/198	„ Knox, R. V. A.	2nd Lt., N.Z.R.B.

*Killed in Action, France.
†Killed in Action, Anzac.
§Died of Sickness, United Kingdom.

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No.		*Name.*	*Subsequent Service.*
1/178	* Sergeant	Hopkirk, W. S.	2nd Lt., W.I.R., 6th Rfts.
1/413	„	Richards, W. T.	W.O., W.I.R., 35th Rfts.
1/015	„	Jones, C. W.	2nd Lt., W.I.R., 17th Rfts.
1/185	** „	Tait, K. J.	Capt., A.M.R., 14th Rfts. (M.C.)
1/175	„	Robertson, J. H.	Collr. Customs, Apia, 1914-19 (Medaille d'Honneur)
1/109	„	Bradley, G. E.	Sergt., W.I.R., 13th Rfts.
1/416	„	Black, B. A.	
1/200	„	Gair, C.	2nd Lt., 1st Bn., N.Z.R.B., (D.C.M.)
1/222	„	Davison, F.	W.O., W.I.R., 8th Rfts.
1/282	L.Sgt.	Barcham, P. de	R.S.M., 35th Rfts.
1/542	Corporal	Quinnell, A.	Sgt., A.I.B., 4th Rfts.
1/331	† „	Tothill, C.	Private, 4th Rfts.
1/208	„	Fisher, C. J.	Sergeant, 4th Rfts.
1/95	„	Finn, J.	2nd Lt., 1st Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/73	„	Petersen, H. A.	W.O., 13th Rfts.
1/325	‡ „	Crowther, A. S.	Corporal, 5th Rfts.
1/214	† „	Cimino, F. A.	Private, 4th Rfts.
1/143	*L.Cpl.	Guthrie, L.	Sergeant, C.I.R., 9th Rfts.
1/306	„	Toner, H.	T/Cpl., 37th Rfts.
1/309	„	Gilmour, E. M.	2nd Lt., C.I.R., 6th Rfts.
1/60	§ „	Spooner, E. J.	Private, 5th Rfts.
1/142	„	Thorn, C. W.	W.O., W.I.R., 10th Rfts.
1/319	„	Aitken, A. H.	Corporal, 8th Rfts.
1/327	„	Hay, W. L.	L/Sgt., O.I.R., 4th Rfts.
1/164	„	Field, P. T.	Sgt., 5th; Lt., 36th Rfts.
1/42	„	Tagg, H. G.	T/Cpl., 37th Rfts.
1/87	„	Ferguson, A. J.	Sergeant, 24th Rfts.
1/127	„	Hutchison, W. B.	Private, 4th Rfts.
1/174	„	Stidolph, F. H. R.	L/Cpl., 3rd Rfts.
1/65	„	West, A. T.	Sergeant, 3rd Rfts.
1/261	„	Urquhart, H.	Trooper, 12th Rfts.

*Killed in Action, France.
†Killed in Action, Anzac.
**Killed in Action, Palestine.
‡Died of Wounds, France.
§Missing, Believed Killed in Action, Anzac.

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No.		Name.	Subsequent Service.
1/321		L.Cpl. Aekins. K. C.	Police Dept., Apia Sergeant, 29th Rfts.
1/441		Private Alley, H.	Sgt., W.I.R., 4th Rfts.
1/172		,, Alquist, L.	
1/251		,, Ambridge, F. C.	Private, 5th Rfts.
1/83		,, Affleck, E.	C.Q.M.S., 5th Rfts. (Croix de Guerre, Belgian)
1/528	*	,, Black, J. W.	C.S.M., 20th Rfts.
1/366	*	,, Bland, H. G.	Cpl., 4th Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/119		,, Blackett, R. C. N.	L/Cpl., W.I.R., 5th Rfts.
1/80		,, Brill, C.	
1/333		,, Bromley, F. J.	
1/66	‖	,, Barber, J.	Sgt., W.I.R., 5th Rfts.
1/96	¶	,, Baker, P. C.	
1/016		,, Bennett, R. H.	L/Cpl.,N.Z.R.B. 28th Rfts.
1/166		,, Bowater, G.	Corporal, 35th Rfts.
1/017	‡	,, Brown, B.	Sergeant, 4th Rfts.
1/330		,, Baker, F.	
1/49		,, Buschl, J.	Private, Main Body
1/37	§	,, Beaumont, D. G.	Sgt., A.M.R., 8th Rfts.
1/183		,, Baker, W. A.	
1/301		,, Booth, B. G.	R.N.V.R.
1/305		,, Bruhn, O. L.	
1/156		,, Bradley, J. T.	Driver, 16th Rfts.
1/106		,, Brown, T. J.	4th Reinforcements
1/457		,, Berg, L. A.	Staff Sergeant, 18th Rfts., (D.C.M., M.M.)
1/151	*	,, Ballard, F. E.	L/Cpl., W.I.R., 9th Rfts.
1/323		,, Collins, R. G.	
1/311		,, Cooper, N.	27th Rfts.
1/322	*	,, Cummins, N.	L/Cpl., O.I.R., 9th Rfts.
1/324		,, Chambers, W. W.	19th Rfts.
1/438		,, Christie, G. D.	Corporal, 37th Rfts.
1/422		,, Christie, R. D.	

*Killed in Action, France. §Died of Sickness, Egypt.
‡Died of Wounds, France. ¶Died in N.Z., 10/5/15.
‖Accidentally Killed, France.

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No.		*Name.*	*Subsequent Service.*
1/233	Private	Coker, A. C.	Sapper, Engineers, 9th Rfts.
1/218	,,	Cooper, R. W.	Corporal, 5th Rfts.
1/213	,,	Craig, A. J.	Sgt., 2nd Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/471	,,	Cummins, G.	
1/526	,,	Chesters, S. H.	5th Rfts.
1/76	,,	Clapson, W. L.	Staff Sergeant, 14th Rfts.
1/247	,,	Clarke, C. R.	
1/12	,,	Crossley, A. D.	Sapper, 14th Rfts.
1/23	‡ ,,	Callan, A. T.	Private, 4th Rfts.
1/510	,,	Clark, A.	Corporal, N.Z.R.B.
1/255	,,	Callaghan, T. H.	5th Rfts.
1/35	,,	Dromgool, S. R.	Corporal, 28th Rfts.
1/107	,,	Davison, A.	Sergeant, 6th Rfts.
1/131	,,	Davidson, R. W.	C.Q.M.S., 13th Rfts.
1/497	,,	Davies, J. H.	
1/420	,,	Driver, H. W. K.	L/Corporal, 35th Rfts.
1/17	,,	Dixon, W.	Private, 7th Rfts.
1/483	,,	Duff, W. J.	Sergeant, 9th Rfts.
1/509	,,	Elliott, G. I.	4th Rfts.
1/374	,,	Eagar, R. F.	2nd Lieutenant, N.Z.R.B.
1/211	,,	Ebbett, N. O.	2nd Lieut., 16th Rfts.
1/212	,,	Ede W. H.	C.Q.M.S., 13th Rfts.
1/124	* ,,	Evans, W. A.	Private, 5th Rfts.
1/299	,,	Edmonds, A. E.	Bombardier, 10th Rfts. (M.M.)
1/479	,,	Elliott, A.	Staff Sergeant, 13th Rfts.
1/453	,,	Evans, L. J.	Sgt./Major, 12th Rfts.
1/313	,,	Findlay, W. T.	2nd Lieutenant, 26th Rfts.
1/490	,,	Foss, F.	Accountant, Treasury, Samoa, 1914-1920
1/246	,,	Foley, H.	
1/369	,,	Goldsmith, W.	Sgt., H.S. "Maheno" and "Marama"
1/328	,,	Graham, O. S.	Private, 5th Rfts.

‡Died of Wounds, H.S. "Gaston," Anzac.
*Died of Wounds, France.

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No.			*Name.*	*Subsequent Service.*
1/367		Private	Greenfield, W. H.	
1/160	¶	„	Gibson, E. J.	Bombardier, 9th Rfts.
1/302		„	Gilmore, F. McC.	10th Rfts.
1/038		„	Heald, W.	
1/410		„	Hayden, G. A.	2nd Lieutenant, 5th Rfts.
1/547		„	Hanna, G. P.	Lieutenant, 10th Rfts.
1/481		„	Hansen, A. G.	
1/112		„	Harbison, W. T.	
1/75		„	Hyde, H. S.	Staff Sergeant, N.Z.M.C.
1/332	*	„	Hunt, A. E.	C.Q.M.S., 9th Rfts.
1/039		„	Hosking, J. R.	A.I.F.
1/514		„	Hastings, A. R.	
1/168		„	Hart, H.	Driver, 5th Rfts.
1/433		„	Halliday, H. L.	H.M. Customs, Apia, 1914-1916
1/128		„	Harris, J.	
1/425	§	„	Harlen, P.	Private, 5th Rfts.
1/148		„	Hey, F.	
1/437		„	Hoare, B. L.	
1/72		„	Hoddy, W. R.	
1/555		„	Hill, G.	
1/134	†	„	Hunter, J.	Private, 5th Rfts.
1/47		„	Hand, S.	Private, 10th Rfts.
1/037	*	„	Henneker, G. J.	Sergeant, 10th Rfts.
1/63		„	Henley, W. F.	Corporal, 1st Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/137		„	Henderson, R.	
1/814		„	Hutchison, A.	Staff Sergeant, 4th Rfts.
1/529		„	Haigh, J. W. D.	L/Corporal, 6th Rfts.
1/77		„	Johns, A. F.	Corporal, 37th Rfts.
1/203		„	Johnston, H. K.	Sergeant Major, 7th Rfts.
1/38	¶	„	Jackson, F. M.	Main Body
1/449		„	Jones, A. L.	
1/158	*	„	Jones, H. M.	Corporal, 8th Rfts.
1/253		„	Jolley, C. A.	
1/485		„	Jacobson, W. F.	

*Killed in Action, France. §Died of Sickness, Mudros.
†Killed in Action, Anzac. ¶Died in N.Z.

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No.		Name.	Subsequent Service
1/250	†Private	James, J.	4th Rfts.
1/235	,,	Jessop, P. E.	Died in N.Z., 19/3/15.
1/320	,,	King, G.	5th Rfts.
1/417	,,	Kitto, E. C.	18th Rfts.
1/28	,,	Kennedy, T. E. S.	Died in N.Z., 11/6/15.
1/120	,,	Lennox, J. R. G.	Corpl,, 2nd Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/418	,,	Lloyd, H. C.	Royal Air Force
1/501	,,	Leers, M.	35th Rfts.
1/415	,,	Lenihan, C. J.	
1/85	,,	Lucas, E.	Corporal, 10th Rfts.
1/555	,,	Lewis, L. E.	
1/042	,,	Love, F. G.	2nd Lieut., 14th Rfts.
1/316	,,	Malcolm, R. C. E.	N.Z.M.C.
1/194	‡ ,,	Manuera, H.	Sergeant, 2nd Maoris
1/544	,,	Marr, W.	
1/169	,,	Martin, R. H.	Sergeant, 10th Rfts.
1/101	,,	Martin, F.	W.O., 6th Rfts.
1/165	,,	Miller, D. O.	
1/195	,,	Mio, H.	
1/475	,,	Moore, H.	4th Rfts.
1/74	,,	Moore, R. C. R.	5th Rfts.
1/300	,,	Moran, E.	
1/312	,,	Moroney, D.	9th, and Lt. 37th Rfts.
1/263	,,	Morpeth, W. G.	L/Cpl., 5th Rfts.
1/546	,,	Morrison, A. E.	Driver, 7th Rfts.
1/82	,,	Munns, S.	Died in N.Z., Nov., 1919
1/344	,,	McCall, J. H.	
1/159	,,	McCallum, L. J. A.	Bdr., 11th Rfts.
1/167	,,	McCardell, E. W.	Sergeant, 22nd Rfts.
1/243	,,	McClymont, W. D.	L/Corporal, 2nd Rfts.
1/224	,,	McCombie, C. A.	Sergeant, 8th Rfts.
1/232	,,	McFarlane, H.	Main Body
1/191	,,	McKail, J.	Corporal, 8th Rfts.
1/233	,,	McKay, D.	38th Rfts.
1/189	,,	McKay, J. H.	Sergeant, 7th Rfts.

*Killed in Action, France. ‡Died of Wounds, France.
†Killed in Action, Anzac.

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No.		Name.	Subsequent Service.
1/245		Private McKell, A. H.	A.I.F.
1/532		„ McKillop, E. R.	2nd Lieut., 7th Rfts.
1/010		„ McLeod, M. H.	Sergeant, 41st Rfts.
1/352	*	„ McMillan, J. J. G.	Corporal, 7th Rfts.
1/237		„ McMillan, H.	Corpl,, 11th Rfts. (M.M.)
1/152		„ McMullen, J.	4th Rfts.
1/018	*	„ O'Leary, J. C.	5th Rfts.
1/162		„ Osborne, J. E.	4th Rfts.
1/459		„ O'Carroll, T.	3rd Rfts.
1/439		„ O'Brien, J. E. W.	L/Cpl., 1st Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/020	†	„ Oliver, B. W.	5th Rfts.
1/458		„ Petersen, B.	
1/400		„ Paddy, F. H.	
1/403		„ Paurini, M. Te W.	Died in N.Z., 19/7/21
1/478		„ Philip, R. L. C.	Staff Sergeant, 19th Rfts.
1/118		„ Packer, F. W.	W.O., 5th Rfts.
1/477		„ Payne, E. C.	
1/502		„ Payne, H. H.	
1/520		„ Player, F. W.	Postal Staff, Apia, 1914-16
1/230		„ Paisley, A.	Acting Capt., 19th Rfts. (M.C.)
1/236		„ Philips, G. W.	
1/68		„ Petherick, G. A. P.	11th Rfts.
1/491		„ Quinn, C.	38th Rfts. and M.G. Corps, Imperial Forces (North Russia)
1/123	¶	„ Rhodes, B. A.	Lieut., 15th Rfts.
1/011		„ Reid, R. J.	L/Cpl., 14th Rfts.
1/315		„ Rabe, H.	
1/173		„ Richardson, G. E.	4th Rfts.
1/431	*	„ Ricketts, H. J.	Bombardier, 6th Rfts.
1/398	†	„ Robbie, A. F.	4th Rfts.
1/472		„ Rugg, W.	Driver, 2nd Rfts.
1/16		„ Rowberry, F. B.	Corporal, 4th Rfts.
1/150	†	„ Robinson, R.	5th Rfts.

*Killed in Action, France. †Killed in Action, Anzac.
¶Died in N.Z., 26/9/20.

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No.		Name.	Subsequent Service.
1/54		Private Richmond, E. E.	Sapper, 14th Rfts.
1/41		„ Scott, H. V.	Sergeant, 18th Rfts.
1/012		„ Spearman, C. L. A.	5th Rfts.
1/231		„ Sherwood, A. W.	
1/329		„ Surgenor, R. J.	Corporal, 9th Rfts.
1/461		„ Smith, W. J.	Died in N.Z., 30/11/18.
1/419	‡	„ Sim, H. C.	Gunner, 8th Rfts.
1/180		„ Sawers, D. G.	H.M. Customs, Apia Corporal, 9th Rfts.
1/135		„ Smith, L. H.	17th Rfts.
1/136	†	„ Spotswood, J. G.	4th Rfts.
1/144		„ Swan, J. D.	Capt., 5th Rfts.
1/249		„ Scott, C.	5th Rfts.
1/84		„ Sherbrooke, A.	
1/450		„ Schierning, H.	5th Rfts.
1/488		„ Strickland, F.	
1/21		„ Stevens, A.	
1/336		„ Smith, C. V.	L/Cpl., 1st Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/013		„ Tidman, A.	8th Rfts.
1/111	*	„ Thomson, S. B.	C.Q.M.S., 8th Rfts.
1/184		„ Tinnelly, F. C. J.	4th Bn., N.Z.R.B
1/263		„ Twomey, T.	15th Rfts.
1/524		„ Taylor, G. C. J.	
1/61		„ Thompson, F. G.	Lance Corporal, 5th Rfts.
1/31		„ Type, F. C.	A.I.F.
1/430		„ Tompkins, W. G.	
1/556		„ Vivian, H.	Died in N.Z., 22/7/1919
1/29		„ Verney, F. J.	4th Rfts.
1/505	*	„ Vaughan, V. E.	4th Rfts.
1/349		„ Watt, W. S.	Lance Corporal, 8th Rfts.
1/387		„ Watson, J. B.	Staff Sergeant, 4th Rfts.
1/310	‡	„ Watson, H. W.	Sergeant, 29th Rfts.
1/146		„ Wilman, C.	
1/92		„ Wood, R. C.	2nd Lieut., 11th Rfts.
1/486		„ Wood, F. F.	4th Rfts.

*Killed in Action, France. ‡Died of Wounds, France.
†Killed in action, Anzac

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No.	*Name.*	*Subsequent Service.*
1/345	Private Wright, H. V.	
1/244	„ Woodward, C. B.	Lieutenant, 5th Maoris
1/252	„ Welsh, P.	Sergeant, 5th Rfts.
1/411	„ Watters, A. J.	Lance Corporal, 9th Rfts.
1/51	„ Wright, F. B.	2nd Lieut., 4th Rfts.
1/506	„ Walker, T. W.	23rd Rfts.
1/429	„ Worsfold, A.	Sergeant, 26th Rfts.
1/126	„ Young, F. C.	
1/517	* „ Young, J. A.	5th Rfts.
1/317	* „ Zorn, R.	Gunner, 9th Rfts.

"B" COMPANY.

1/040	Major Beere, R. St. J.	Lieut. Colonel, N.Z.R.B. (D.S.O.)
1/041	Captain Roache, J. G.	Lieut. Colonel, N.Z.R.B. (D.S.O., Croix de Guerre)
1/554	Captain Puttick, E.	Lieut. Colonel, N.Z.R.B. (D.S.O.)
1/030	*Lieut. Cowles, J. R.	Major, N.Z.R.B. (M.C.)
1/026	Lieut. Lankshear, B. R.	Captain, N.Z.R.B.
1/028	‡2nd Lieut. Liardet, L. M.	Captain, N.Z.R.B.
1/445	*W.O. Bould, C. W. H.	11th Rfts.
1/265	C.Q.M.S. McClurg, D. W.	Captain, N.Z.R.B. (M.C.)
1/207	C.S.M. Hopkirk, J. A. D.	Captain, N.Z.R.B. (M.C.)
1/318	Sergeant Morgan, H. D.	C.Q.M.S., 6th Rfts.
1/537	„ Nimmo, A. J.	T. Captain, 11th Rfts. (M.C.)
1/288	„ Bedingfield, R. J.	Lieutenant, 29th Rfts.
1/404	„ O'Neill, H. T.	37th Rfts.

*Killed in Action, France.
‡Died of Wounds, France.

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No.		Name.	Subsequent Service.
1/122		Sergeant Matheson, W. McP.	Re-enlisted 1915; Receiver D.H. and P.G., Apia, 1915-1918. Re-enlisted 1918 (Medaille d' Honneur)
1/13		,, Sewell, J. R.	8th Rfts.
1/7		,, Bird, W. T.	Post Office, Apia 2nd Lieutenant, 9th Rfts.
1/355		,, Cook, R.	6th Rfts.
1/469		,, Culverwell, C. E.	
1/289	*	,, McArthur, A. A.	11th Rfts.
1/6		,, Davidson, C. J. H.	Capt., 2nd Bn., N.Z.R.B. (M.C.)
1/204		,, Kirker, R.	Sgt., 1st Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/284	†	,, Busby, W. B.	Lieut., Imperial Forces
1/286	*	,, Brockett, A. G.	2nd Lieutenant, 8th Rfts.
1/370		,, Green, S. N.	
1/812		*Corporal Hudson, A.	2nd Lieutenant, 9th Rfts.
1/467	‡	,, Millar, A. C. H.	Imperial Forces (M.C.)
1/43		,, Watson, R. McK.	Acting Judge and Crown Prosecutor, Apia, 1915-1918. Re-enlisted 1918. (Medaille d'Honneur)
1/186		,, Temple, S. F.	2nd Lt., 1st Bn., N.Z.R.B., Lt., 36th Rfts.
1/110		‡L.Cpl. Bain, W. A.	2nd Lieutenant, 5th Rfts.
1/100		L.Cpl. Berendsen, C. A.	W.O. II., 43rd Rfts.
1/262		Corporal Coghlan, E. E.	Postmaster, Apia, 1915; W. O. I., 10th Rfts. (M.S.M.)
1/492		*L.Cpl. Cole, K. M.	Sgt., 13th Rfts. (M.M.)
1/353		,, Cook, A. E.	5th Rfts.
1/341		,, Cox, T.	Sergeant, 30th Rfts.
1/210		,, Grant, A. H.	Staff Sergeant, 37th Rfts.
1/4		,, Irvine, J. H.	Captain, 15th Rfts.

*Killed in Action, France. ‡Died of Wounds, France.
†Killed in Action, Mesopotamia.

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No.	Name.	Subsequent Service.
1/201	L.Cpl. Kerslake, J. A. E.	Gaoler, Apia, 1914-1918
1/405	‡Corporal Miller, A.	Imperial Forces
1/557	*L.Cpl. Murrell, S. A.	Captain, 16th Rfts.
1/292	Corporal O'Shea, T.	4th Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/402	L.Cpl. Pointon, R. R.	
1/26	,, Rogers, F.	
1/409	,, Sim, W. J.	Commissioner of Police, Apia, 1914-1915. (Medaille d'Honneur). Captain Imperial Forces
1/171	,, South, A. E.	Sergeant, 9th Rfts.
1/15	,, Stickland, J.	
1/809	Corporal Williamson, J. H.	
1/460	*Private King, C. V.	Corporal, 9th Rfts.
1/270	Private Adams, K. E.	Sergeant, 32nd Rfts.
1/815	,, Adlam, R. C.	2nd Lieutenant, 18th Rfts.
1/448 *	,, Alexander, C.	Lance Corporal, 7th Rfts.
1/361	,, Alexander, H. A.	Sergeant, 5th Rfts.
1/360	,, Allen, A. W.	Corporal, 6th Rfts.
1/357 *	,, Angell, H. W.	W.O., N.Z.R.B.
1/513	,, Aston, G. L.	Q.M.S., 8th Rfts.
1/817 †	,, Atkinson, G. I.	4th Rfts.
1/362	,, Atkinson, J. H.	Sergeant, N.Z.R.B.
1/138	,, Avison, N. S.	Lance Sergeant, 5th Rfts.
1/70 *	,, Bailey, W. E.	8th Rfts.
1/139	,, Baker, S. C.	Corporal, N.Z.R.B.
1/534	,, Baldwin, J.	
1/359	,, Banks, J. L.	18th Rfts.
1/444 *	,, Barlow, J. B.	8th Rfts.
1/217	,, Barnard, J. L.	Sergeant, N.Z.R.B.
1/342 *	,, Bates, G.	2nd Lieutenant, N.Z.R.B. (D.C.M.)
1/516	,, Beaven, W. N.	
1/115	,, Bennett, J. W.	Corporal, N.Z.R.B.
1/308 *	,, Bernard, V. R.	2nd Lt., 11th and 38th Rfts.

†Killed in Action, Anzac. *Killed in Action, France.

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No.		Name.	Subsequent Service.
1/220		Private Berry N.	
1/307		,, Biddle, H. W.	Sergeant, 9th Rfts.
1/55		,, Blackburn, J.	Tunnelling Company
1/358		,, Borrows, W. L.	Sergeant, 21st Rfts.
1/260		,, Boyce, T.	2nd Lt., 5th Rfts. (M.M.)
1/474		,, Bramley, W. H.	
1/495	‡	,, Bridge, L.	4th Rfts.
1/818		,, Broad, N.	Sgt., 2nd N.Z. Stat. Hosp.
1/356		,, Burnley, H. B.	5th Rfts.
1/507		,, Campbell, E. M.	Imperial Forces
1/34		,, Cairns, G.	
1/94	§	,, Cardozo, S.	9th Rfts.
1/519		,, Casey, W. P.	5th Rfts.
1/293		,, Chipman, F. K.	Corporal, 7th Rfts.
1/27		,, Clapham, A. C.	
1/268		,, Clere, F. T.	2nd Lieutenant, 32nd Rfts.
1/421		,, Cole, P. E.	Hon. Lieutenant, N.Z.R.B.
1/30		,, Coleman, J. M.	Corporal, 12th Rfts.
1/295	¶	,, Collins, R.	5th Rfts.
1/456		,, Coningham, A.	Trooper, 4th Rfts.; Capt., R.F.C. (D.S.O., M.C.)
1/19		,, Cox, A. J.	5th Rfts.
1/32		,, Daly, A. E.	
1/215		,, Danks, F. H.	W.O., 40th Rfts.
1/375	*	,, Dennehy, B. J.	5th Rfts.
1/241	*	,, Devine, P. J.	6th Rfts.
1/347		,, Dixon, C. H.	24th Rfts.
1/45		,, Don, J.	N.Z.R.B.
1/296		,, Donaldson, A.	2nd Rfts.
1/376		,, Dunford, D. J.	Sgt. 14th Rfts. (M.M.)
1/291	†	,, Ellis, S. R.	4th Rfts.
1/489		,, Ellison, T.	Sergeant, 4th Rfts.
1/373		,, Evans, F. C.	5th Rfts.
1/71		,, Fea, A.	Sergeant, 5th Rfts.
1/346	*	,, Fooks, E. J. D.	6th Rfts.

‡Died of Wounds on board ship ex Anzac.
†Died of Wounds, Anzac.
§Died of Sickness, Palestine.
¶Died in N.Z. after Discharge.
*Killed in Action, France.

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No.		Name.	Subsequent Service.
1/91		Private Fordham, C. V.	Imperial Forces
1/78	‡	,, Fowler, J.	4th Rfts.
1/414		,, Fraser, K.	
1/512		,, Fulton, A. C.	Lieutenant, 9th Rfts.
1/234	§	,, Galbraith, W. M.	13th Rfts.
1/371		,, George, A.	
1/279	*	,, Goodsell, A. W.	Lance Corporal, 17th Rfts.
1/273		,, Gow, I. B.	Sergeant, 5th Rfts.
1/5	*	,, Gray, W. A.	Sgt., 5th Rfts. (M.M.)
1/334		,, Gray, T. E.	
1/487		,, Groves, W. C. D.	Sergeant, 11th Rfts.
1/021	¶	,, Grout, H. C.	Sergeant, 9th Rfts., and R.A.F.
1/287		,, Gunderson, H.	32nd Rfts.
1/283		,, Hamer, T. S.	
1/274		,, Hannah, R. W.	Major, Imperial Forces
1/105		,, Higgie, D. A.	4th Rfts.
1/447		,, Hutchinson, G.	W.O., 5th Rfts. and R.F.C.
1/206		,, Hopkirk, W. A.	Corporal, 5th Rfts.
1/527		,, Hansard, G. K.	R.N.V.R.
1/384	*	,, Howard, F.	2nd Lieut., 18th Rfts.
1/381	*	,, Hendry, J. C.	Sergeant, 7th Rfts.
1/272	*	,, Huston, H. E.	Justice Dept., Apia, Sergt., 20th Rfts.
1/385		,, Hook, F. L.	
1/364		,, Hopper, H. M.	2nd Lt., 6th Rfts. (M.M. and Bar)
1/480	*	,, Hendle, W. G.	4th Rfts.
1/264		,, Hamilton, D. S.	10th Rfts.
1/515	†	,, Hart, H.	21st Rfts.
1/382		,, Hart, E.	14th Rfts.
1/383		,, Hamlin, L. C.	Corporal, 5th Rfts.
1/386		,, Hook, L. W.	4th and 22nd Rfts.
1/500		,, Hebbard, T. H.	10th Rfts.
1/285		,, Harden, G. S. T.	Lt., R.N.V.R.

†Died of Wounds, Anzac.
‡Died of Sickness, Mudros.
§Died of Wounds, France.
¶Killed in Flying Accident, N.Z., 1922.
*Killed in Action, France.

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No.		Name.	Subsequent Service.
1/294	Private	Jones, S. I.	Lance Corporal, 14th Rfts.
1/98	,,	Jowett, H.	Registrar, Native Land Court, Apia, 1914-1918.
1/205	‡ ,,	Jenkinson, H. E.	Sergeant, 23rd Rfts.
1/36	,,	Jackson, T. A.	Post Office, Apia, 1914-15, and 8th Rfts.
1/022	,,	James, C. A.	20th Rfts.
1/10	,,	Johnston, A.	
1/199	‡ ,,	Kelly, E. L.	C.Q.M.S., 11th Rfts.
1/473	,,	Kettle, F. V. T.	Captain, 4th Rfts.
1/494	,,	Kirkwood, H. W.	Corporal, 4th Rfts.
1/451	,,	Kreeft, C. R.	
1/435	,,	Lawrence, H. J.	14th Rfts.
1/377	,,	Lawrence, G. A.	5th Rfts.
1/380	,,	London, L.	
1/365	,,	Leary, L. P.	Lieut., Imperial Forces
1/277	,,	Larsen, A. J.	2nd Lieut., 22nd Rfts.
1/378	,,	Longhurst, W. T.	2nd Lieut., 25th Rfts.
1/523	,,	Lucre, J.	Sergeant, 8th Rfts.
1/379	,,	Little, E. C.	W.O., 4th Rfts.
1/196	,,	Levett, A.	Staff Sergeant, 4th Rfts.
1/266	§ ,,	Legg, B. W.	Sergeant, 14th Rfts.
1/197	,,	Liardet, G. H.	2nd Lieut., 5th Rfts.
1/48	,,	Lush, R. V.	
1/031	,,	Leese, H. C.	Sergeant, 6th Rfts.
1/464	,,	Laurenson, A. H. F.	
1/545	,,	Lavery, R. W.	Staff Sergeant, 13th Rfts.
1/536	,,	Malcolm, R. J.	
1/024	,,	Marbrook, H. L.	2nd Lieut., 13th Rfts.
1/163	,,	Marchant, L. A.	Lieut., Imperial Forces
1/298	,,	Marsh, H. F.	7th Rfts.
1/406	,,	Marshall, H. G.	5th Rfts.
1/79	,,	Mason, R. L.	Discharged Medically Unfit.
1/281	* ,,	Matthews, G. W.	Corporal, 6th Rfts.
1/267	,,	Matthews, W. H.	6th Rfts.

‡Died of Wounds, France. *Killed in Action, France.
§Died at Sea.

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No.			Name.	Subsequent Service.
1/541		Private	Meldrum, A. F.	Lieut., 13th Rfts.
1/351	†	„	Mercer, B. E.	4th Rfts.
1/454		„	Mercer, C. C.	36th Rfts.
1/335	‡	„	Mitchell, J. H.	7th Rfts.
4/290		„	Moore, G.	
1/149		„	Moore, J. H.	11th Rfts.
1/239		„	Morison, G. L.	13th Rfts.
1/22		„	Moss, L. G.	2nd Lieut., 12th Rfts.
1/023		„	Munro, H.	Sergeant, 5th Rfts.
1/503		„	McAlister, J. L.	Captain, N.Z.R.B. (M.C.)
1/259	*	„	McCallum, J.	18th Rfts.
1/280		„	McCaw, W. T.	2nd Lieut., 4th and 43rd Rfts. (M.M.)
1/297		„	McCormick, H.	2nd Lieut., 5th Rfts.
1/129		„	McCullagh, J. W.	5th and 19th Rfts. (M.M.)
1/407		„	McIntyre, H. F.	Sergeant, 4th Rfts.
1/133		„	McMahon, W.	N.Z.R.B. and N.Z.M.C.
1/408	*	„	McMillan, L. A.	5th Rfts.
1/69	§	„	Newman, R. McC.	W.O., 9th Rfts.
1/518	*	„	Norling, A.	5th Rfts.
1/266		„	Nation, G. H.	5th Rfts.
1/242		„	Nathan, S. D.	Sergeant, N.Z.M.C.
1/463		„	Nelson, R.	2nd Lieutenant, 8th Rfts. (M.C.)
1/64		„	Oliver, E.	Corporal, 4th Rfts.
1/52	‡	„	Ofsofski, F.	
1/227		„	O'Connor, W. L.	Corpl., 9th Rfts. (M.M.)
1/114		„	O'Neill, J. G.	6th Rfts.
1/1		„	Overton-Smith, J.	2nd Lieutenant, 4th Rfts.
1/177..	‡	„	Pollen, N. E.	N.Z.M.C.
1/179		„	Perston, J. R.	Sergeant, 5th Rfts.
1/452		„	Purdy, G.	Lieutenant, 5th Rfts.
1/530		„	Peterson, B.	N.Z.M.C.
1/032		„	Pilcher, E. S.	Corporal, 25th Rfts.

†Killed in Action, Anzac.
‡Died of Wounds at Sea ex Egypt.
*Killed in Action, France.
§Killed in Action at Abbottabad, with Indian Army.
‡Died in Wellington.

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No.		*Name.*	*Subsequent Service.*
1/278	‡	Private Porter, F. G.	Corporal, 11th Rfts.
1/511		„ Parker, R.	
1/271		„ Prideaux, L. M.	Sergeant, 4th Rfts.
1/93		„ Pointon, R. J.	3rd N.Z.R.B.
1/466		„ Porteous, J.	W. O., 3rd N. Z. R. B. (M.S.M.)
1/401		„ Pulsford, G. F.	Staff Sergeant, 4th Rfts. (M.S.M.)
1/498		„ Pye-Smith, J. H.	Assistant, and later Chinese Commissioner, Apia, 1914-1915.
1/399		„ Quigley, M. S.	Corporal, 4th Rfts.
1/256		„ Rose, D. L.	Staff Sergeant, 5th Rfts. (M.S.M.)
1/540		„ Read, F. J.	L/Corpl., Samoan Relief
1/442		„ Rolston, C. E.	
1/811		„ Rogers, L. A.	
1/521	§	„ Robinson, A. J.	Corporal, 5th Rfts.
1/276		„ Robertson, P. J. E.	W.O., 17th Rfts.
1/125	§	„ Russell, K. D.	Bombardier, 15th Rfts.
1/338		„ Robinson, C. G. H.	Lt., 19th Rfts. (M.C.)
1/025		„ Small, G.	3rd Rfts.
1/269		„ Stewart, A. J.	
1/496	†	„ Salmon, C.	5th Rfts.
1/395		„ Scott, G. W.	Staff/Sgt., 3rd N.Z.R.B.
1/343		„ Squire, J. S. G.	7th Rfts.
1/393		„ Seager, C. G.	
1/394		„ Sims, C.	4th Rfts.
1/46	*	„ Sharpe, S. A.	23rd Rfts.
1/58		„ Symes, C.	19th Rfts.
1/468		„ Stubbs, H.	10th Rfts.
1/396	*	„ Stevens, W. E.	2nd Lt., 3rd N.Z.R.B.
1/141		„ Shirley, R. W.	W.O., 3rd N.Z.R.B.
1/99		„ Seddon, G. H.	2nd Lt., 4th, Lt. 35th Rfts. (M.C.)

*Killed in Action, France. ‡Died in Wellington, 22/6/18.
†Killed in Action, Anzac. §Died of Wounds, France.

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No.		*Name.*	*Subsequent Service.*
1/397	‡	Private Shelley, P. B.	Sergeant, 21st Rfts.
1/432	§	,, St. George, E. V.	
1/033		,, Seddon, J. S. S.	R.F.A.
1/034		,, Smyth, N. K.	Sergeant, 37th Rfts.
1/493		,, Thompson, J.	
1/392		,, Tunley, C.	
1/33		,, Thompson, O. G.	
1/88		,, Turner, E. C.	4th Rfts.
1/132	§	,, Upham, F. E.	27th Rfts.
1/390		,, Upton, L. E.	Corpl., 2nd Rfts.
1/104	¶	,, Vial, A. H.	Lieut., 5th Rfts. (M.M.)
1/290		,, Wilberfoss, R.	Corporal, 22nd Rfts.
1/188	†	,, Ward, R. L.	4th Rfts.
1/303	*	,, Wiseley, H. O.	N.Z.R.B.
1/465		,, Wiggins, K.	8th Rfts.
1/240		,, Withington, R. G.	
1/348		,, Winter, J. H.	4th Rfts. (D.C.M.)
1/24	*	,, Williams, B. V.	5th Rfts.
1/56	§	,, Woodford, C. A. C.	26th Rfts.
1/436		,, Webb, A. F.	Sergt., N.Z.R.B.
1/389		,, Wills, E. C.	Staff Sergeant, 4th Rfts. (M.S.M.)
1/522		,, Ward, S. W.	
1/029	‡	,, Yeats, D. D. M.	Lance Corporal, 5th Rfts.

MACHINE GUN SECTION, 5th (Wellington) REGIMENT.

1/810	‖	Captain Wilkinson, R. W.	4th Rfts.
1/170		Lieut. Bennett, J. B.	Captain, 3rd N.Z.R.B.
1/035		Sergeant Taylor, H. N.	
1/813		Sergeant Gallien, R. G.	Captain, 7th Rfts.
1/552	*	Corporal Proffitt, W. R.	2nd Lieutenant, N.Z.R.B.; Lieutenant, M.G.C.

¶Died in England.
§Died at Trentham.
*Killed in Action, France.
‡Died of Wounds, France.
†Killed in Action, Anzac.
‖Died in England as result of Wounds at Anzac.

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No.		*Name.*	*Subsequent Service.*
1/443		Corporal Hudson, F. H.	W.O., 25th Rfts.
1/219		L.Cpl. Boddington, A. O. D.	
1/221		Pvte. Bothamley, H. H. D.	Sgt., 6th Rfts., R.A.F.
1/216	†	Pvte. Chapman, S. P.	5th Rfts.
1/326		,, Diggle, W. W.	Corporal, 8th Rfts.
1/209	†	,, Gosling, J. T.	Lance Corporal, 5th Rfts.
1/192		,, McLean, J. A.	Sergeant, 5th Rfts.
1/549		,, McLean, P.	Corporal, 35th Rfts.
1/228		,, McLew, W. H.	2nd Lieutenant, 5th Rfts.
1/550		,, McConnochie, S.	Corporal, 31st Rfts.
1/548		,, McCutcheon, H.	5th Rfts.
1/176		,, Pinckney, F. C.	5th Rfts.
1/103		,, Robertson, J. W.	
1/551		,, Rowney, W. J.	W.O., 7th Rfts.
1/40		,, Robertson, W. J.	Lieutenant, 17th Rfts.
1/181		,, Staples, A. J. E.	
1/412	*	,, Stratford, J. W.	Corporal, 5th Rfts.
1/036		,, Taylor, W.	C.Q.M.S., 31st Rfts.
1/11	*	,, Young, A. V.	2nd Lieut., 17th Rfts.

ATTACHED TO 3rd (AUCKLAND) REGIMENT.

1/543		Capt. Simeon, G. E.	Major, N.Z.R.B.
1/723		Sergeant Trevelyan, G. A.	Sergt., 25th Rfts.
1/39		,, Munro, J. H. T.	W.O.I., 40th Rfts.
1/154		,, Beagles, A. A.	29th Rfts.
1/57	‡	Private Bourne, H.	4th Rfts.
1/257		,, Brett, G. L.	
1/116		,, Callingham, T. H.	
1/44		,, Clarke, H. J. W.	
1/97		,, Girdlestone, C. S.	
1/130		,, Halliwell, R. S.	Temp. Captain, 19th Rfts. (M.C.)
1/238		,, Hawker, A. E.	Corporal, 5th Rfts., and Samoan Relief

*Killed in Action, France. †Killed in Action, Anzac.
‡Died of Wounds at Sea ex Anzac.

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No.		*Name.*	*Subsequent Service.*
1/90		Private Hornsby, W. McM.	Sergeant, 26th Rfts.
1/108		,, Johnstone, R.	
1/50		,, Macauley, T. W.	Sergeant, 9th Rfts.
1/53		,, Messenger, A. B.	Corporal, 9th Rfts.
1/248		,, Mitchell, S. H.	4th Rfts.
1/145		,, Morrison, P.	
1/340		,, McLeay, R.	5th Rfts.
1/20	*	,, Newstead, S. H.	Acting Sergt., 11th Rfts.
1/446		,, Raymond, F. W. K.	16th Rfts.
1/339		,, Rivers, E. E.	Sergeant, 5th Rfts.
1/3		,, Rogers, W. H.	
1/391		,, Thomson, B. H. N.	7th Rfts.
1/482		,, Tomline, G. H.	Lieut., 9th Rfts. (M.C.)
1/484		,, Blackie, A. S.	W.O., 4th Rfts.; 2nd Lt., 42nd Rfts.

3rd (AUCKLAND) REGIMENT.

0/6	‡Lieut.-Col. Fulton, H. T.	T/Brig.-General, N.Z.R.B. (C.M.G., Croix de Guerre)
0/7	Captain Keenan, P. St. J. (Adjutant)	Major, 5th Rfts.
1/683	Major Kay, W.	1st Bn., N.Z.R.B. (O.B.E.)
1/727	Captain Neely, J. B.	12th Rfts.
1/680	‡Lieut. Powley, A. J.	Captain, N.Z.R.B. (M.C.)
0/19	2nd Lieut. Walker, A. I.	Major, N.Z.R..B
1/620	2nd Lieut. Tole, D. J. A.	Lieut., 7th Rfts.
1/574	†2nd Lieut. Bowring, W. A.	Capt., 2nd Bn., N.Z.R.B.
0/15	2nd Lieut. Bond, V. R.	Capt., 6th and 24th Rfts.
41288	B.S.M. Bale, R. F.	Captain, 38th Rfts.
2/2	W.O. Simmons, W. H.	T/Capt., 1st Bn., N.Z.R.B. (M.S.M.)
1/706	W.O. Meechan, R.	Training Camps
1/798	C.Q.M.S. Haddow, R. W.	T/Capt., 2nd Bn., N.Z.R.B. (D.C.M.)

*Died of Sickness, United Kingdom.

‡Died of Wounds, France.
†Killed in Action, France.

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No.		Name.	Subsequent Service.
1/676		L/Corpl. Isbister, A. C.	W.O., 3rd Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/807		,, Wiseman, R.	5th Rfts.
1/711		Corporal Mitchell, W. L.	2nd Lt., 1st Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/787	‡	L/Corpl. Thomson, J. D.	2nd Lieut., 5th Rfts.
1/567	*	,, Bennett, R. M.	Sergeant, 9th Rfts.
1/802		,, Wilkie, G.	Lieut., 1st Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/729		Corporal Nicholas, G.	
1/636		Bugler Garland, J. G.	N.Z.M.C.
1/695		Bugler Longdill, G. F.	5th Rfts.
1/692		Bugler Leonard, H. W.	Sergeant, 11th Rfts.
1/582		Private Bryan, A. D.	Imperial Forces
1/561		,, Alderton, T. J. H.	Lieut., 14th Rfts.
1/559		,, Adams, A.	
1/560		,, Aitkin, A. R.	5th Rfts.
1/558		,, Abbot, R. T.	5th Rfts.
3/53	‡	,, Abbot, K. F.	L/Corpl., 5th Rfts.
1/572		,, Blakey, H. P.	
1/571		,, Blakemore, J.	2nd Rfts.
1/569		,, Bestie, E.	5th Rfts.
1/570	§	,, Billett, L. J.	22nd Rfts.
1/578		,, Brooking, F. A.	5th Rfts.
1/581	‖	,, Browne, J.	6th Rfts.
1/580	*	,, Brown, E. L. S.	4th and 8th Rfts.
1/579		,, Brown, E. B.	2nd Lieutenant, 8th Rfts. (M.M.)
1/565		,, Beaver, J. O.	
1/575		,, Boyd, K.	Sergeant, 6th Rfts.
1/563		,, Barnett, F. J.	T/Sergeant, 8th Rfts.
1/566		,, Bell, F. H.	
1/577		,, Brailey, W. J.	
1/576	*	,, Boyne, H. W.	Sergt., 8th Rfts.
1/756	‡	,, Budd, A. E.	9th Rfts.
1/573		,, Boler, R. N. S.	T/Corporal, 4th Rfts.
1/585	†	,, Carpenter, G. S.	4th Rfts.
1/738		,, Carson, H. O.	5th Rfts.

*Killed in Action, France. ‡Died of Wounds, France.
‖Killed in Action, Palestine. †Killed in Action, Anzac.
§Died in N.Z. after Discharge.

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No.		*Name.*	*Subsequent Service.*
1/621		W.O. Eastbury, W.	
0/54		W.O. Carter, A.	
1/661		W.O. Hendy, A. W.	14th Rfts.
1/651		Sergeant Harris, C. V. N.	W.O., 6th Rfts. (M.S.M.)
1/631		„ Flinn, A.	2nd Lieut., N.Z.R.B. and Lieut., 35th Rfts.
1/746		„ Prescott, J. L.	Lieut., 2nd Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/773		„ Stenberg, H. W.	2nd. Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/564		„ Bay, C. B.	W.O., 8th Rfts.
1/613		„ De Renzy, T. G.	
4/206	*	„ Scoullar, W. A.	2nd Lieut., N.Z.R.B.
4/174		Corporal Grigg, M. H.	Sergt., 6th Rfts. (M.S.M.)
1/649		„ Hardwicke, C. H.	Sergeant, 8th Rfts.
1/622		„ Hewitt, E. J. L.	Lieut., 7th Rfts.
1/666	§	Sergeant Hogan, G. R.	9th Rfts.
1/788		Corporal Thorpe, D. J. Y.	Sergeant, 9th Rfts.
1/730		„ Nicholas, J.	4th Rfts.
1/736		„ Ohlsen, A.W. M.	2nd Lieut., N.Z.R.B.
1/628		„ Finlay, T. R.	Sergeant, 32nd Rfts.
1/689	‡	„ Leary, E. R.	Imperial Forces
1/732		„ Lowndes, N. F.	Sergeant, 27th Rfts.
1/784		„ Taylor, S.	
1/682		„ Jones, T. M.	8th Rfts.
1/794		L/Corpl. Tucker, F. G.	5th Rfts.; Sergt., 33rd Rfts.
1/776		„ Stewart, M. R.	2nd Lt., 5th; Lt., 38th Rfts.
1/719		„ McIntyre, R.	Lieut., 5th Rfts.
1/640		„ Glanfield, D.	Capt., 13th Rfts.
1/709		L/Corpl. Metcalfe, C. S.	
1/763		„ Selbie, D. W.	S.Sgt. 12th Rfts. (M.S.M.)
1/693	§	Corporal Lloyd, G. J.	5th Rfts.
1/606		„ Cresser, D. C.	Sergeant, 5th Rfts.
1/597		L/Corpl. Cook, G. W.	

*Killed in Action, France. ‡Died of Wounds whilst serving with Imperial Forces.
§Died of Wounds, France.
§Killed in Action, Anzac.

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No.			Name.	Subsequent Service.
1/598	Private		Cooney, J. T.	A.I.F.
1/568	‖	„	Campbell, D. B.	Corporal, 7th Rfts.
1/583		„	Campbell, C. J.	Sergeant, N.Z.M.C.
1/589		„	Clarke, R. S.	Imperial Forces
1/588	‡	„	Clark, F.	4th Rfts.
1/586		„	Clark, C. W.	Sergt., 4th Rfts.
1/592		„	Coffey, M. E.	L/Corporal, 14th Rfts.
1/594		„	Colquhoun, J. E.	5th Rfts.
1/599		„	Corles, F. W.	35th Rfts.
1/603		„	Cox, A.	4th Rfts.
1/596	†	„	Cooke, A.	5th Rfts.
1/602		„	Cowlin, H. N.	
1/600		„	Cornaga, A. E.	Sergt., 19th Rfts.
1/601		„	Costello, J. A.	L/Sergeant, 2nd Rfts.
1/593	§	„	Collins, L. E.	
1/595		„	Comber, D. W.	
1/584		„	Carden, R. S.	4th Rfts.
1/591		„	Cleveland, P. F.	L/Corporal, 12th Rfts.
1/590		„	Cleghorn, L.	
1/607	*	„	Cronin, T.	Sergeant, 26th Rfts.
1/608		„	Crookbain, S. G.	7th Rfts.
1/605		„	Creagh, A. G.	10th Rfts.
1/604		„	Crawford, C.	
1/610		„	Davies, J. A.	Corpl., 5th Rfts.
1/611		„	Daws, G. G.	L/Cpl., 42nd Rfts.
1/609		„	Davidson, H.	
1/614		„	Devlin, F. O.	8th Rfts.
1/612		„	De Bourbel, E. R.	A.I.F.
1/616		„	Doherty, N. P.	
1/617		„	Donovan, J. D.	
1/615		„	Dibble, S. T.	Sergt., 4th Rfts., (D.C.M., M.M.)
1/619	†	„	Dromgool, C.	4th Rfts.
1/622		„	Emirali, A. R.	

†Killed in Action, Anzac.
‖Accidentally Killed at Bombing School, France.
‡Died of Wounds, United Kingdom, ex France.
*Killed in Action, France.
§Died in N.Z. after Discharge.

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No.		Name.	Subsequent Service.
1/623	Private	Errington, L.	
1/624	,,	Fairweather, S.	Sergt., 16th Rfts. (M.M.)
1/626	,,	Faulkner, J. L.	5th Rfts., 2nd Lieut., 32nd Rfts.
1/625	,,	Farley, G. W.	W.O., 35th Rfts.
1/627	,,	Fenton, B. C.	Corpl., 16th Rfts.
1/629	,,	Fisher, R. J.	Sergt., 7th Rfts.
1/632	,,	Fordyce, T. C.	Corpl., 5th Rfts.
1/634	,,	Fraser, N. S.	14th Rfts.
1/633	,,	Fraser, A. S.	2nd Lieut., 5th Rfts.
1/635	* ,,	Fulcher, H. E.	Sergt., 5th Rfts.
1/630	,,	Fletcher, C. L.	5th Rfts.
1/637	,,	Gawn, C. W.	6th Rfts.
1/639	,,	Girvin, E.	Corpl., 5th Rfts. (M.M.)
1/638	,,	Giffney, J. A. C.	8th Rfts. (M.M.)
1/641	,,	Glass, W. J.	C.Q.M.S., 13th Rfts.
1/643	,,	Graham, J. R.	6th Rfts.
1/644	,,	Griffiths, G.	22nd Rfts.
1/650	,,	Harris, A. W.	Corpl., 31st Rfts.
1/646	,,	Hanna, B. J.	N.Z.A.S.C.
1/648	* ,,	Hardley, G. E.	5th Rfts.
1/652	,,	Hartley, T.	Tunnelling Company
1/653	,,	Harvey, A.	4th Rfts.
1/654	,,	Haslett, J. S.	7th Rfts.
1/655	,,	Hay, G. C.	15th Rfts. and Royal Navy
1/645	,,	Hammond, F. G.	5th Rfts.
1/647	,,	Hardinge, M.W. H.	
1/656	,,	Hedges, G.	
1/657	* ,,	Heldt, E. R.	Corpl., N.Z.R.B.
1/663	,,	Higgins, A.	T./Sergt., 20th Rfts.
1/664	† ,,	Hill, W. J. R.	Sergt., 5th Rfts.; 2nd Lt., 33rd Rfts. (M.C.)
1/665	,,	Hinton, C. H.	5th Rfts.
1/659	,,	Henderson, J. R.	8th Rfts.
1/658	,,	Henderson, C. V.	L./Corpl., 4th Rfts.

*Killed in Action, France.
†Died of Wounds, France.

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No.		*Name.*	*Subsequent Service.*
1/660	§Private	Henderson, W.	Corpl., 9th Rfts.
1/668	,,	Howlett, H.	T./Sergt., 5th Rfts.
1/667	,,	Holden, J. R.	L./Corpl., 4th Rfts.
1/670	,,	Hunt, R. A.	7th Rfts.
1/669	,,	Hughes, T. G.	Sergt., 12th Rfts.
1/671	,,	Hynes, H. W.	Sergt., 5th Rfts. (M.M.)
1/672	,,	Ifwersen, K. D.	26th Rfts.
1/674	,,	Ingpen, N. L.	Sergt., N.Z.R.B. (M.M.)
1/673	,,	Ingham, E.	
1/675	* ,,	Isaacs, H. C.	2nd Lieut., 4th Rfts.
1/677	* ,,	Jack, D. L.	Corpl., N.Z.R.B.
1/678	,,	Jackson, F. C.	
1/679	,,	Jackson, J.	
1/681	,,	Jones, I. D.	L/Corpl., 5th Rfts.
1/774	,,	Kennerley, J. S.	Sergt., 6th Rfts.
1/684	† ,,	Kemp, A. M.	L/Corpl., 5th Rfts.
1/685	,,	Kent, T. C.	
1/749	,,	King, J. C.	
1/642	,,	Kirkwood, R. G.	
1/687	‡ ,,	Laird, H. N. M.	5th Rfts.
1/688	,,	Lane, W. G.	Sergt., 4th Rfts.
1/691	* ,,	Le Cren, H. E.	2nd Lieut., 31st Rfts.
1/690	,,	Lecky, J.	20th Rfts.
1/694	,,	Lloyd, J. H.	
1/696	* ,,	Lorie, A.	2nd Lieut., 5th Rfts.
1/697	,,	Lovell, G. C. R. F.	Sergt., 29th Rfts.
1/703	,,	Massey, G. O.	Sergt., 8th Rfts.
1/704	,,	Massicks, R. J.	
1/702	,,	Martin, R. F.	
1/705	,,	Matthews, F.	
1/699	,,	Mainland, A.	Sergt., 1st Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/698	,,	Mahoney, N. D.	7th Rfts.
1/720	,,	Mackay, J. W.	
1/700	,,	Marks, C. H.	Lieut., 5th Rfts.

§Died of Wounds, France.
*Killed in Action, France.
‡Died in N.Z. after Discharge.
†Died of Wounds whilst Prisoner of War, France.

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No.			Name.	Subsequent Service.
1/701		Private	Marshall, L.	
1/707	†	,,	Mein, G. F. C.	4th Rfts.
1/708		,,	Melgren, A. J.	
1/713	*	,,	Morris, L. A.	L/Corpl., 8th Rfts.
1/712		,,	Moore, J. H.	C.Q.M.S., 5th Rfts.
1/740		,,	Morgan, R. O.	5th Rfts.
1/710		,,	Mills, E.	
1/714		,,	Myers, G. L.	Corpl., N.Z. Engineers
1/715		,,	McGeehan, B.	Sergt., 4th Rfts.
1/716	*	,,	McGovern, J.	C.Q.M.S., 8th Rfts.; 2nd Lieut., 37th Rfts.
1/723a	*	,,	McKinstry, G. L.	1st Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/717		,,	McInness, L. V.	5th Rfts.
1/718	‡	,,	McIntyre, J. J.	A.I.F.
1/721		,,	McKenzie, N. A.	Sergt., 6th Rfts. (M.M.)
1/722		,,	McKinlay, W. B.	21st Rfts.
1/724		,,	McLean, J. A.	
1/725		,,	MacMahon, J. M.	Corpl., 17th Rfts.
1/726		,,	McNeish, A. W.	L/Sergt., 14th Rfts., and Lieut., Indian Army
1/728		,,	Nearey, E.	
1/731		,,	Nicholson, G.	Corpl., 10th Rfts.
1/733		,,	Nordon, A. C.	
1/734		,,	Norman, W. J. N.	
1/735		,,	O'Connor, G.	1st Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/737	*	,,	O'Meara, J.	1st Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/741		,,	Owen, W.	Discharged Medically Unfit
1/739		,,	Owen, E. C. L.	Sergt. 9th Rfts.
1/743		,,	Pain, R. J.	Corpl., 17th Rfts.
1/742		,,	Pain, C. R.	2nd Lieutenant, 1st Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/745		,,	Penno, W. H.	5th Rfts.
1/337		,,	Piggales A. A.	2nd Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/744		,,	Peek, T. E.	L/Corpl., 8th Rfts.
1/747		,,	Raynes, H. G.	10th Rfts.

*Killed in Action, France. ‡Died after Discharge.
†Killed in Action, Anzac.

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No.		Name.	Subsequent Service.
1/748		Private Rider, W. C. A.	
1/751	*	„ Robertson, W. R.	Corpl., 1st Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/750	‡	„ Robertson, A.	4th Rfts.
1/752		„ Robinson, F. McI.	Corpl., 14th Rfts. (M.M.)
1/753	†	„ Ross, J.	4th Rfts.
1/754		„ Ross, L. D.	4th Rfts.
1/755	*	„ Rowe, H. J.	5th Rfts.
1/760	*	„ Ryan, L. P.	4th and 10th Rfts.
1/759	‖	„ Ryan, E. T.	2nd Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/757		„ Rutherford, P. A.	
1/758		„ Rutledge, D. W.	5th Rfts.
1/761		„ Scott, L. G.	
1/762		„ Scott, S. H. G.	Sergt., 23rd Rfts.
1/764		„ Scott, W. R. H.	Sergt., 23rd Rfts.
1/766		„ Simpson, J. F.	2nd Rfts.
1/765		„ Simpson, F. V.	
1/767		„ Sinel, E. J.	Corpl. 4th, and Sergt. 21st Rfts.
1/771	§	„ Spinley, F. T.	A.I.F.
1/770		„ Spencer, K. R.	2nd Bn., N.Z.R.B.
1/768		„ Slattery, G. M.	8th Rfts.
1/769		„ Small, A. W.	4th Rfts.
1/772		„ Steel, D. M.	8th Rfts.
1/778		„ Stilwell, A. E.	6th Rfts.
1/779		„ Stock, L. N.	5th Rfts.
1/777	§	„ Stewart, W.	A.I.F.
1/775		„ Stewart, H. L.	5th Rfts.
1/780		„ Strong, P. A.	30th Rfts.
1/781		„ Sutcliffe, A.	
1/782		„ Swinburne, S. E.	6th Rfts.
1/783		„ Tate, A.	Corpl., 8th Rfts.
1/785	*	„ Taylor, W. B.	4th Rfts.
1/789		„ Titchener, W.	
1/790		„ Tickner, W. T.	37th Rfts.

*Killed in Action, France.
‡Died of Wounds at Sea ex Anzac.
†Killed in Action, Anzac.
‖Died in N.Z. after Discharge.
§Killed in Action with A.I.F.

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No.	Name.	Subsequent Service.
1/792	Private Trembath, R. C.	5th Rfts.
1/786	,, Thomson, G.	Discharged Medically Unfit
1/791	,, Trevarthen, H. W.	L/Corpl., 4th Rfts.
1/793	,, Trusler, G. H. S.	Sergt., 2nd Rfts.
1/795 ¶	,, Veale, A. A.	L/Sergt., 5th Rfts., and R.A.F.
1/796	,, Venables, T.	Sergt., 23rd Rfts.
1/797	,, Vibert, R. A.	13th Rfts.
1/799	,, Weiler, P. C.	
1/803	,, Williams, C. W.	
1/804	,, Williams, J. A.	5th Rfts.
1/806	,, Winegar, F.	
1/805 ‖	,, Wilson, A. J.	5th Rfts.
1/800	,, Whitburn, D.	W.O., 2nd Rfts.
1/801	,, Whitford, A.	
1/808	,, Wynyard, W. K.	L/Corpl., 5th Rfts.

"D" BATTERY.

2/99	Capt. McQuarrie, R. S.	Lieut. Colonel, 5th Rfts., D.S.O., M.C.
2/100	Lieut. Forsythe, G. H.	Captain, 5th Rfts., M.B.E.
2/101	,, Reed, F. W.	T/Major, 6th Rfts.
2/102	,, Mitchell, C. H.	T/Capt., 6th Rfts.
2/1	*W.O. Jessen, J.	W.O., 14th Rfts.
2/7	C.Q.M.S. Schoch, W. G.	Sergt., 14th Rfts.
2/3	Sergt. Asher, C.	W.O., 5th Rfts. (M.S.M.)
2/4	,, Chapman, F. L.	2nd Lieut., 5th Rfts.
2/5	,, Gallie, V. J.	R.F.A. (M.C., Croix de Guerre)
2/6	,, Gendall, J. W.	2nd Lieut., 9th Rfts.
2/96 *	,, Howe, G.	2nd Lieut., 15th Rfts.
2/9	Corpl. Kirker, W. A.	Sergt., 9th Rfts.
2/97	,, Wilton, N. A.	Corpl., 43rd Rfts.
2/10	,, Carmichael, L. S.	T/Capt., 5th Rfts. (M.C.)

¶Killed in Action with R.A.F. ‖Died of Sickness, France.
*Killed in Action, France.

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No.		Name.	Subsequent Service.
2/8		Corpl. De Lautour, G. A.	
2/98	§	,, Galvin, F. K.	Sergt., 5th Rfts.
2/14		,, Aekins, P.	Sergt., 17th Rfts.
2/65		,, Neal, W. C.	
2/16		Bomdr. Charlton, A. R.	C.Q.M.S., 10th Rfts.
2/13	¶	,, Donald, A.	5th Rfts.
2/11		,, Wilson, P. F.	6th Rfts.
2/12		,, Wixon, A. E.	Sergt., 5th Rfts. (Croix de Guerre)
2/15	‡	,, Smith, L.	2nd Lieutenant, 5th Rfts. (M.C.)
2/68		,, Pierard, H.	W.O., 5th Rfts.
2/70	*	,, Saxon, J. B. H., von T.	Q.M.S., 5th Rfts.
2/36		Gunner Drake, B. C.	Corpl., 5th Rfts.
2/17		,, Alexander, W. J.	
2/18		,, Allan, L. F.	2nd Lt., 13th Rfts. (M.M.)
2/19		,, Anderson, A. H.	5th Rfts.
2/20		,, Anderson, A. E.	21st Rfts.
2/21		,, Barrell, F. H.	Sergt., 34th Rfts.
2/22		,, Bock, H. W.	Sergt., 6th Rfts.
2/24		,, Bridgman, E. J.	Sergt., 10th Rfts.
2/25		,, Burns, H. A. K.	T/Sergt., 5th Rfts. (M.M.)
2/94		,, Bark, A.	Corpl., 25th Rfts.
2/26		,, Cameron, F. E.	Corpl., 12th Rfts.
2/27		,, Carley, J. V.	Sergt., 8th Rfts.
2/28		Bomdr. Chapman, W. L.	Corporal in Camp
2/29		*Gunner Cotter, S. T.	Sergt., N.Z.M.C.
2/30	*	,, Cunliffe, R. L.	14th Rfts.
2/31		,, Dalton, L. J.	Bomdr., 14th Rfts.
2/32		Bomdr. Dinnie, D. R.	Lieut., 9th Rfts.
2/33		*Gunner Dodson, R. H.	Lieut., 10th Rfts.
2/34		,, Dodgson, S. H.	T/Sergt., 7th Rfts.
2/35		,, D'Oyly, J. R.	T/Corpl., 17th Rfts.
2/37		,, Duckmanton, W. T.	5th Rfts.

§Accidentally Killed, France.
*Killed in Action, France.
‡Died of Wounds, France.
¶Died in N.Z. after Discharge.

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No.		Name.	Subsequent Service.
2/39		Gunner Forbes, W. J.	Corpl., 19th Rfts.
2/38		,, Foley, J. J.	22nd Rfts.
2/40		,, Fuller, M. J.	Sergt., 5th Rfts. and Imperial Forces
2/91		,, Freyberg, C.	Imperial Forces
2/41		,, Gibbs, G. J.	Bomdr., 14th Rfts.
2/42		,, Griffin, F. C. E.	34th Rfts.
2/90	‖	,, Gallie, O. E.	Imperial Forces (D.S.O., M.C.)
2/43		,, Hatch, H. E.	40th Rfts.
2/44		,, Hickson, N. S.	2nd Lieut., 7th Rfts.
2/49	*	,, Hendle, L.	T/Q.M.S., 5th Rfts.
2/45		,, Jardine, J.	Sergt., 5th Rfts.
2/46		,, Jeffs, O. K.	Sergt., 8th Rfts.
2/50		,, Jones, S.	
2/47		,, Kehoe, M.	L./Corpl., 5th Rfts.
2/48		,, Kendall, H. J. L.	Lieut., R.F.A.
2/51		,, Kirby, A. H.	5th Rfts.
2/52		,, Langbein, C.	Bombdr., 5th Rfts.
2/53		,, Leadbetter, A. F.	Sergt., N.Z.A.S.C.
2/54		,, Levy, I. J.	Sergt., 24th Rfts.
2/87		,, Louisson, W. A.	20th Rfts.
2/84		,, Lodder, A. E. V.	Sergt., 5th Rfts.
2/55		,, Mace, W. G.	Sergt., 24th Rfts.
2/56		,, Morton, W.	Bombdr., 21st Rfts.
2/61		,, Milne, P. A.	Sergt., 7th Rfts.
2/60		,, Millward, L. W. G.	Corpl., 7th Rfts. (M.M.)
2/62		,, Muir, P. C.	B.Q.M.S., 5th Rfts.
2/63		,, Murphy, B. E.	Sergt., 9th Rfts.
2/64		,, Myers, E. R.	
2/57		,, McGill, D. C.	T/B.Q.M.S., 15th Rfts.
2/58		,, McGrath, G.	5th Rfts.
2/59	*	,, McMillan, D. G.	2nd Lieutenant, 5th Rfts. (M.C.)
2/95		,, McGirr, H. M.	

*Killed in Action, France. ‖Killed in Action with Imperial Forces.

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No.		Name.	Subsequent Service.
2/93		Gunner Orman, J. C.	T/Sergt., 22nd Rfts.
2/66		,, Passmore, F. J.	Corpl., 5th Rfts.
2/67		,, Pearce, E.	Sergt., 5th Rfts. (M.M.)
2/69		,, Read, R. M.	Sergt., 29th Rfts.
2/71		,, Saxton, A. M.	
2/86	*	,, Smith, W. J.	T/Corpl., 8th Rfts.
2/72		,, Sievers, W. N.	Lieut., 7th Rfts. (M.C.)
2/92		,, Silver, G. M.	B.Q.M.S., 5th Rfts.
2/73		,, Stirrat, D. G.	25th Rfts.
2/74		,, Thompson, E. D.	Corpl., 5th Rfts.
2/75		,, Turnbull, W.	
2/89	†	,, Tulloch, G. A.	
2/85		Trumpeter Turner, F. A.	Samoan Civil Service
2/88		Gunner Vial, R. F.	2nd Lieutenant, 5th Rfts.; T/Capt., 29th Rfts.
2/77		,, Wakelin, B. R.	5th Rfts.
2/78		,, Walker, T.	C.S.M., 5th Rfts.
2/79	‡	,, Watson, R. C.	Bombdr., 5th Rfts.
2/80		,, Whitford, P. R.	C.S.M., 6th Rfts.
2/81		,, Wilberfoss, T. W. C.	Sergt., 5th Rfts.
2/83		,, Wise, V. J.	Bomdr., 7th Rfts.

NEW ZEALAND FIELD ENGINEERS

(No. 4 COMPANY)

4/01	Captain Gibbs, D. J.	Major, 5th Rfts. (D.S.O.)
4/310	Lieut. Macnab, A. A.	Major, 6th Rfts. (D.S.O.)
4/45	W.O. Allen, J.	Hon. Lieut. and Harbour-master, Apia, 1914/1919. (Medaille Militaire)
4/1	†C.Q.M.S. Lewis, A. P.	W.O., N.Z.E. (Tunnelling Company)
4/3	Sergt. Mansfield, D. R.	Lieut., 5th Rfts.
4/2	,, Morgan, D. LeC.	

*Killed in Action, France. ‡Killed in Action, Anzac.
†Died in N.Z. after Discharge.

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No.		Name.	Subsequent Service.
4/19		Sergt. West, B.	Lieutenant, 5th Rfts.
4/12		„ Wright, W. G. K.	Sergt., 19th Rfts.
4/30		*Corpl. Hickson, A. G.	Sergt., 8th Rfts.
4/35		„ Macfarlane, J. A. J.	
4/37		„ Wilford, G. McL.	Capt., 3rd N.Z.R.B.
4/31		Sapper Aamodt, C. H.	10th Rfts.
4/16		„ Adams, H. W.	Bomdr., 5th Rfts.
4/28		„ Andrews, E. S.	Lieut., 9th Rfts.
4/27		„ Baldwin, P.	20th Rfts.
4/10		„ Body, J. W.	W.O., 11th Rfts.
F.2-4		„ Bradley, C. E.	Sergt., 4th Rfts.
4/43	*	„ Burt, H. G.	Sergt., 11th Rfts.
4/14		„ Carr, C. R.	Corporal, 4th Rfts.
4/7	‖	„ de Rose, F. J.	4th Rfts.
4/6	¶	„ Dickie, J. F.	Corporal, Engineers
4/23		„ Elliott, T. B.	31st Rfts.
4/9		„ Forbes, J.	
4/300		„ Gibbs, E. H.	
4/304		„ Haywood, E. G.	Royal Engineers
4/11	*	„ Highman, F. B.	5th Rfts.
4/41		„ Howard, A. A.	Sergt., 5th Rfts. (M.M.)
4/4		„ Jameson, J. K.	Sergt., 5th Rfts.
4/13		„ Jamieson, R. C.	
4/38		„ Johnson, R. C.	Corpl., 4th Rfts.
4/40	§	„ Jones, C. W.	Bomdr., 4th Rfts.
4/308		„ Lamb, A. S.	5th Rfts.
4/22		„ Lange, L. W.	7th Rfts.
4/15		„ Larkin, E. A.	Corpl., 7th Rfts.
4/201		„ Lauritzen, J.	
4/242		„ Leonard, E. G.	Corpl., 5th Rfts.
4/8		„ Little, G.	Corpl., 5th Rfts.
4/306		„ Maynard, F. F.	Sergt., 14th Rfts.
4/44		„ Morgan, F. H.	4th Rfts.
4/17		„ Morton, C. S.	17th Rfts.

*Killed in Action, France.
‖Died of Sickness, Egypt.
¶Attested in England.
§Died since Discharge in New Zealand.

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No.		Name.	Subsequent Service.
4/47		Sapper Muir, E. D.	4th Rfts.
4/26		,, McCaskey, L. R.	
4/33		,, Noon, J. J.	
4/32		,, Petrie, E. R. V.	2nd Lieut., 4th Rfts.
2/28		,, Philips, W. R.	2nd Rfts. and A.I.F.
4/883		,, Pope, L. G.	Sergt., 4th Rfts.
4/39		,, Raven, H. C.	Corpl., 17th Rfts.
4/36		,, Rice, W. V.	3rd N.Z.R.B.
4/42	§	,, Richards, A. C.	4th Rfts.
4/20		,, Robinson, H.	
4/29		,, Rose, R. H.	Sergt., 5th Rfts.
4/309		,, Scott, A.	L/Corpl., 5th Rfts.
4/307		,, Scott, H. R.	Bomdr., 7th Rfts.
4/107	*	,, Shea, J. H.	18th Rfts.
4/205		,, Smith, L. A.	
4/46		,, Smith, L. J. E.	
4/310	¶	,, Stanyer, C.	N.Z.F.A.
4/5		,, Stewart, E. G. D.	2nd Lt., 7th Rfts. (M.C.)
4/202		,, Taylor, A. M. G.	
4/21		,, Whitelaw, L. C.	Sergt., 16th Rfts.

AUCKLAND DIVISIONAL SIGNALLING SECTION.

4/311	Lieut. Cotton, H. C.	Capt., A.D.C. and Military Secretary, Samoa, 1914-1919.
4/312	W.O. Lacey, H. W.	
4/332	Sergt. Woodward, W. H.	Crown Prosecutor, Apia, 1915/16; W.O., 34th Rfts.
4/313	,, Pountney, E. R.	2nd Lieut., 5th; Capt., 38th Rfts.
4/314	Corpl. McFarland, R. D.	Captain, 8th Rfts. (M.C.)

§Died since Discharge in N.Z. *Killed in Action, France.
¶Attested in England.

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No.		*Name.*	*Subsequent Service.*
4/315		Corpl. Steele, M.	Lieut., 7th Rfts.
4/319		,, Duthie, A. K.	Sergt., 37th Rfts.
4/317		*L/Cpl. Boucher, E. W.	Survey Staff, Apia; 9th Rfts.
4/316	†	,, Proude, R. J.	Police Dept., Apia; Sergt., 13th Rfts.
4/318		,, Baker, R. C.	5th Rfts.
4/331		Sapper Batger, G. H.	Sergt., 7th Rfts.
4/333		,, Beattie, J. N.	Sergeant, 1st N. Z. R. B. (M.S.M.)
4/320	‡	,, Brett, L. H.	Lieut., R.A.F.
4/322		,, Carr, J. A.	Capt., R.N.A.S. (D.S.C.)
4/335		,, Clark, C. S.	Sergt., 11th Rfts.
4/328		,, Dove, W. W.	Capt., 4th N.Z.R.B. (M.C.)
4/321		,, Erson, N. G. L.	4th Rfts.
4/324		,, Gilmore, G. C.	
4/325		,, Gleeson, F. C.	Corpl., 4th Rfts. (M.M.)
4/329	†	,, Hutcheon, T. D.	Sergt., 16th Rfts.
4/336		,, Pierce, G. W.	W.O., 30th Rfts.
4/326		,, Savage, L. B.	Sergt., 24th Rfts.
4/334		,, Sturmer, E. H.	L/Corpl., 5th Rfts.
4/323		,, Tonks, E.	2nd Lieut., 1st N.Z.R.B.
4/337		,, Upfill, F. L.	Discharged Medically Unfit
4/327		,, White, T. W.	Corpl., 5th Rfts. and 2nd Lieut., R.A.F.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAY ENGINEERS.

4/195		*Lieut. Christophers, H. H.	Captain, 2nd N.Z.R.B.
0/12	†	,, Guinness, W. J. P.	Captain, 2nd N.Z.R.B.
4/350		,, Lucy, T. M.	
0/13	†	,, Short, J.	Lieut., 6th Rfts.
23/18		*2nd Lieut. Brydon, R. O.	Captain, 2nd N.Z.R.B.
4/52		C.S.M. Avey, G. A.	Captain, 2nd N. Z. R. B. (M.C.)
4/260		Q.M.S. Wilson, W. E.	5th Rfts. and Lt., R.F.A.

*Killed in Action, France. ‡Killed in Flying Accident.
†Died of Wounds, France.

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No.		Name.	Subsequent Service.
4/59	Sergt.	Barry, C.	Lieut., 9th Rfts.
4/262	„	Nash, F.	Commissioner of Police, Apia, 1915/16; Sergt., 27th Rfts.
4/66	„	Aickin, F. W.	2nd Lieut., 5th Rfts.
4/288	† „	Matheson, N. McL.	25th Rfts.
4/173	„	Hammond, L. J. B.	
4/183	„	Mullany, C. L.	Captain, 3rd N.Z.R.B.
4/51	„	Angus, N.	Captain, 1st N.Z.R.B.
4/126	„	Harrison, T. A.	
4/193	Corpl.	Coutts, M.	
4/72	„	Dingle, E. J.	R.Q.M.S., 7th Rfts.
4/159	* „	Forsyth, N. L.	Lieut., 8th Rfts.
4/257	„	Bell, J. S.	5th Rfts.
4/140	„	Hopkirk, R. E. B.	2nd Lieut., 4th Rfts.
4/154	„	Cockroft, A. G.	
4/248	„	Symonds, C. J.	Sergt., 9th Rfts.
4/254	‡ „	Sutherland, T.	L/Corpl., Main Body
4/251	„	Riesop, C. R.	
4/82	„	Caldwell, R. T.	W. O., 3rd N. Z. R. B. (M.M.)
4/100	„	Revell, H. J.	
4/216	„	Williamson, H. M.	Sergt., 26th Rfts.
4/222	„	Willsteed, W. B.	2nd Lieut., 4th Rfts.
4/284	L/Cpl.	Power, J. McC.	Captain, 8th Rfts.
4/120	* „	Johnston, C. G.	2nd Lieut., 3rd N.Z.R.B.
4/289	„	Newman, A. V.	
4/340	„	Dalton, T. D.	
4/60	„	Campbell, L. H.	
4/237	„	Hebditch, W.	W.O., 34th Rfts.
4/345	„	Tangney, B.	2nd Lieut., N.Z.R.B. and Lieut., Rarotongan Company
4/285	„	McKellar, A. D.	
4/113	„	Hammond, J. C.	Corpl., 19th Rfts.

*Killed in Action, France. ‡Killed in Action, Anzac.
†Died of Wounds, France.

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No.		Name.	Subsequent Service.
4/55		L/Corpl. Jones, C. N.	Q.M.S. in Camp
4/146		,, Collier, H.	W.O., 2nd Bn., N.Z.R.B.
4/134		,, Howlett, L. V.	Corpl., 9th Rfts.
4/287		,, Mitchell, V.	
4/346a		,, Wilson, W. D.	2nd Lieut., 10th Rfts.
4/294	‡	,, Colley, W. L.	5th Rfts.
4/226	†	,, Rowland, J. B.	Corpl., 10th Rfts.
4/256		Bugler Logie, E. H.	
4/240		,, McKain, E. T.	2nd Lt., 1st Bn., N.Z.R.B.
4/67		Sapper Ackland, C. W.	
4/63		,, Adams, E. R.	
4/283		,, Agnew, M.	
4/64		,, Allan, L. S.	Corpl., Main Body
4/196		,, Allan, A. R. L.	2nd Lieut., 8th Rfts.
4/75		,, Allison, G.	2nd Lieut., 4th Rfts.
4/61		,, Angus, A. J. C.	Lieut., 10th Rfts.
4/62		,, Ashley, A. W.	9th Rfts.
4/65		,, Auld, W. R.	12th Rfts.
4/180		,, Auton, S. M.	
4/70	*	,, Bagnell, L. J.	14th Rfts.
4/58		,, Ballantine, D.	39th Rfts.
4/105		,, Banks, C.	
4/84		,, Bateman, F. H.	
4/71		,, Barnes, H.	
4/53		,, Beaton, T.	Corpl., 19th Rfts.
4/73		,, Beer, A. A. G.	38th Rfts.
4/338		,, Bell, G. J.	11th Rfts.
4/99		,, Bell, J. C.	12th Rfts.
4/149	*	,, Bennett, C. F.	L/Corpl., 14th Rfts.
4/79		,, Black, A. S.	14th Rfts.
4/190	*	,, Blackie, J.	8th Rfts.
4/83		,, Boswell, R.	Sergt., 9th Rfts.
4/141	§	,, Bright, L.	
4/76		,, Brockliss, F. J.	Sergt., 5th Rfts.
4/54	§	,, Brogan, W. A.	C.Q.M.S., 14th Rfts.

‡Killed in Action, Anzac. §Died after Discharge in N.Z.
†Killed in Action, Palestine. *Killed in Action, France.

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No.			Name.	Subsequent Service.
4/93		Sapper	Broughton, D. S.	Corpl., 8th Rfts. (M.M. Bar)
4/80	*	,,	Brown, N. E.	L/Corpl., 4th Rfts.
4/179		,,	Brown, H.	
4/143	§	,,	Burke, D. P.	
4/94	*	,,	Burnett, A.	9th Rfts.
4/77		,,	Butler, G. S.	21st Rfts.
4/81	‡	,,	Butler, W. M.	2nd Bn., N.Z.R.B.
4/68		,,	Cameron, C. W. M.	Sergt., 10th Rfts.
4/181		,,	Cameron, J. R.	12th Rfts.
4/156		,,	Cameron, R. L.	
4/166	‡	,,	Cardno, G. A.	1st Bn., N.Z.R.B.
4/78		,,	Cecil, C. St. C.	Sergt., 4th Rfts.
4/97		,,	Ciochetto, C. V.	Lieut., 4th Bn., N.Z.R.B. (M.C., M.M.)
4/74	‡	,,	Clark, H. G.	Cpl., 10th Rfts. (M.M.)
4/144		,,	Cooke, W. F.	
4/155		,,	Cornwall, J. H.	5th Rfts.
4/151		,,	Couling, J.	2nd Lieutenant, 4th Rfts. (M.M.)
4/160		,,	Cruickshank, A. D.	Sergt., 4th Rfts.
4/145		,,	Dalley, C.	4th Rfts.
4/142		,,	Daniel, J.	L/Corpl., 8th Rfts.
4/152	†	,,	Davidson, J. H.	5th Rfts.
4/297		,,	De Lucca, F. L.	
4/147a	‖	,,	Dick, H. J.	Main Body
4/182		,,	Diver, F.	
4/169		,,	Donaldson, A. A.	
4/298		,,	Drewery, L. O.	
4/69		,,	Dunlop, W. T.	L/Corpl., 8th Rfts.
4/153		,,	Elliott, J. B.	Post Office, Apia; 19th Rfts.
4/157		,,	English, C.	
4/162		,,	Ewart, T.	Corpl., 29th Rfts.
4/168		,,	Fenton, J. N.	Sergt., 6th Rfts.

*Killed in Action, France.
‡Died of Wounds, France.
§Died in N.Z. after Discharge.
‖Died of Sickness on Hospital Ship ex Anzac.
†Killed in Action, Anzac.

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No.		Name.	Subsequent Service.
4/161	Sapper	Flett, J.	5th Rfts.
4/163	,,	Firth, M. J.	23rd Rfts.
4/170	,,	Flynn, P. J.	Sergt., 10th Rfts.
4/150	,,	Forbes, J. M.	L/Corpl., 4th Rfts.
4/292	,,	Ford, A. J.	9th Rfts.
4/176	* ,,	Fowler, R. G.	11th Rfts.
4/165	,,	Francis, J. A. G.	L/Corpl., 5th Rfts.
4/158	,,	Furey, D. J.	Sergt., Tunnelling Company
4/177	,,	Gallagher, A. W.	2nd Lieutenant, 2nd Bn., N.Z.R.B. (M.M.)
4/167	* ,,	Gambling, E. W.	7th Rfts.
4/171	,,	Gawn, T. G.	Corpl., 7th Rfts.
4/139	,,	Gilmore, R. J.	5th Rfts.
4/184	,,	Gilmore, A. F.	2nd Lieut., 8th Rfts.
4/172	,,	Gray, A. F.	30th Rfts.
4/293	,,	Gooch, L. C. H.	Main Body
4/232	,,	Greenslade, J. G.	3rd Rfts.
4/133	,,	Greenwood, E. P.	W.O., Transport Staff
4/138	,,	Guthrie, A. H.	7th Rfts. (M.M.)
4/131	,,	Hallett, N.	2nd Lieut., 5th Rfts.
4/129	,,	Hamilton, J. E.	43rd Rfts.
4/135	,,	Hardie, W. A.	
4/116	,,	Hardcastle, L.	5th, and Sergt., 20th Rfts.
4/90	,,	Harpur, W. P.	Sergt., 4th Rfts.
4/108	,,	Harper, J. L. T.	L/Sergt., 7th Rfts.
4/132	* ,,	Hatwell, F. A. L.	20th Rfts.
4/117	,,	Hawkey, T.	Main Body
4/98	§ ,,	Haxton, G. W.	9th Rfts.
4/3473	,,	Hawke, H. G.	
4/123	,,	Helm, A. McK.	Sergt., 8th Rfts. (M.M.)
4/111	‡ ,,	Henderson, L. A.	5th Rfts.
4/114	,,	Henderson, H. H.	Corpl., 18th Rfts.
4/200	,,	Henderson, H. S. L.	
4/115	,,	Hewson, J. C.	

*Killed in Action, France. §Died of Sickness, England.
‡Died of Wounds, France.

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No.		Name.	Subsequent Service.
4/137	Sapper	Hiddlestone, J.	L/Corpl., 14th Rfts.
4/101	„	Higginson, N. L.	2nd Lieutenant, 5th Rfts. (M.M.)
4/109	* „	Hooper, G. S.	L/Corpl., 11th Rfts.
4/112	„	Hutchins, A. R.	2nd Rfts.
4/139	„	Hunter, W. L.	
4/175	„	Hansen, H. R.	11th Rfts.
4/282	„	Jackson, A. W.	16th Rfts.
4/269	„	Jobberns, J.	L/Corpl., 5th Rfts.
4/118	„	Johnson, W.	
4/110	„	Johnson, N. W.	7th Rfts.
4/128	„	Jones, D. R. R.	L/Corpl., 5th Rfts.
4/124	„	Keane, J.	Corpl., 13th Rfts.
4/122	„	Keeble, G. W.	
4/259	„	Kidman, E.	6th Rfts.
4/127	„	Kilpatrick, D.	Corpl., 5th Rfts.
4/130	„	King, G. H. F.	
4/125	„	King, F. E.	
4/121	„	Knight, S.	2nd Lieut., 6th Rfts.
4/245	„	Lloyd, E. L.	
4/205	„	Maloney, W. J.	
4/258	„	Manning, P. S.	21st Rfts.
4/241	„	Martin, A. V.	Sergt., 18th Rfts.
4/86	„	Martin, W. J.	
4/243	„	Marriott, P. S.	9th Rfts.
4/191	„	Maxwell, A. C.	Main Body
4/231	„	May, F.	W.O., 11th Rfts.
4/343	„	Meekin, J.	S/Sergt., 21st Rfts.
4/186	† „	Miles, I.	4th Rfts.
4/204	„	Mills, F.	
4/265	„	Moody, L.	
4/264	„	Mooney, E. M. A.	2nd Lieut., 11th Rfts.
4/290	„	Moore, G.	
4/236	„	McArtney, A.	Sergt., 7th Rfts.
4/255	„	McCauley, J.	Sergt., 15th Rfts.

†Killed in Action, Anzac. *Killed in Action, France.

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No.		Name.	Subsequent Service.
4/247		Sapper McDonald, C.	
4/249		,, McEwan, D.	13th Rfts.
4/211	*	,, McGahan, C. W.	Sergt., 3rd N.Z.R.B.
4/106		,, McGrail, C. H.	
4/178		,, McKone, M.	
4/295		,, McKubre, J. M.	8th Rfts.
R/248		,, McLean, G. H.	
4/252	‡	,, McKellar, D. I.	8th Rfts.
4/250		,, McMinn, W. E.	Lieutenant, 2nd N.Z.R.B. (M.C. and Bar)
4/253		,, McNulty, J. E.	Corpl., 8th Rfts.
4/265		,, O'Brien, E. A.	Corpl., 18th Rfts.
4/266		,, O'Brien, A. M.	17th Rfts.
4/244		,, Olsen, W. J.	41st Rfts.
4/217		,, Osborne, L. K.	24th Rfts.
4/209	*	,, Parker, W. E.	9th Rfts.
4/210	*	,, Patton, H. L.	2nd Lieutenant, 7th Rfts. (M.M.)
4/238		,, Parkin, G. I. H.	2nd N.Z.R.B.
4/221	*	,, Perry, S.	Sergt., 3rd N.Z.R.B.
4/103	‖	,, Petersen, P. A.	L/Corpl., 9th Rfts.
4/286	‖	,, Phillips, H.	
4/207		,, Peryer, S. M.	
4/189		,, Pritchard, A. T.	
4/267		,, Pye, W. W.	Corpl., 23rd Rfts.
4/348		,, Quinn, E. J. F.	Sergt., 9th Rfts.
4/233		,, Quinlan, C. P.	Sergt., 7th Rfts.
4/89		,, Robinson, G. J.	5th Rfts.
4/57		,, Rogerson, F.	Imperial Forces
4/230		,, Salt, C. H.	Lieut., 5th Rfts.
4/819	*	,, Samson, W.	Sergt., 10th Rfts.
4/197		,, Scott, A. N.	
4/341		,, Scanlan, T.	38th Rfts.
4/220		,, Scott, J. A.	17th Rfts.
4/187		,, Seabourn, A. A.	2nd N.Z.R.B.

*Killed in Action, France. [Died in England after Discharge
‡Died of Wounds, France.

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No.			Name.	Subsequent Service.
4/296		Sapper	Seccombe, A. P.	
4/229	*	„	Shaw, G. E.	6th Rfts.
4/107	‡	„	Shea, J. H.	18th Rfts.
4/106		„	Shirley, H. H. O.	9th Rfts.
4/276		„	Simpson, W. G.	Corpl., 5th Rfts.
4/224		„	Sirett, G. L.	
4/194		„	Shore, W. H.	5th Rfts.
4/234		„	Sloan, T. C.	Corpl., 17th Rfts.
4/88	‡	„	Small, C. R.	Sergt., 2nd N.Z.R.B.
4/223	*	„	Smith, B. A.	Sergt., 9th Rfts.
4/227		„	Smith, W. B.	5th Rfts.
4/215		„	Smith, F. W.	Sergt., 4th Rfts.
4/239		„	Smith, F. H.	L/Corpl., 12th Rfts.
4/291		„	Smyrk, E. W.	Home Service
4/218		„	Slaughter, H. V.	
4/192		„	Spencer, R. T.	
4/225		„	Stanley, B. T.	
4/228		„	Staden, C.	5th Rfts.
4/344a		„	Steers, H. A.	11th Rfts.
4/102		„	Sutherland, W. A.	Sergt., 24th Rfts.
4/235		„	Syme, R. A.	
4/188		„	Taylor, P. A.	20th Rfts.
4/271		„	Thomas, R. P.	Sergt., 15th Rfts.
4/272		„	Thompson, J. H.	Sergt., 8th Rfts.
4/261	*	„	Thomas, J. H.	Lieut., 14th and 21st Rfts.
4/275		„	Thornton, W.	8th Rfts.
4/198	*	„	Thrupp, G. E.	8th Rfts.
4/270		„	Tonge, C. H.	
4/199		„	Veysey, R.	W.O., 11th Rfts.
4/56		„	Walker, C. E. S.	Imperial Forces
4/278	*	„	Wallace, J. R.	Sergt., 8th Rfts.
4/273		„	Wattam, R. E.	16th Rfts.
4/202		„	White, R. L.	28th Rfts.
4/208		„	White, C. W. S.	
4/96		„	White, W. A.	23rd Rfts.

*Killed in Action, France. ‡Died of Wounds, France.

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No.	*Name.*	*Subsequent Service.*
4/274	‖Sapper Whiting, N. A.	2nd Lieut., Main Body
4/213	,, Whittleston, C. T.	
4/280	,, Williams, C. F. T.	4th Rfts.
4/281	,, Williams, L.	
4/91	,, Wilson, A. G. H.	5th Rfts.
4/299	,, Wilson, F. W.	Lieut., 4th Rfts. (M.C.)
4/203	,, Winter, R. G.	
4/279	,, Woollett, W. H.	L/Corpl., 17th Rfts.
4/95	,, Wright, W.	4th Rfts.

N.Z. ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

5/01		Lieut. Anderson, F. H.	Major, A.S.C. (M.C.)
5/14		2nd Lieut. Holland, J. C.	1st N.Z.R.B.
5/2		Sergt. Malone, B.	N.Z.M.C.
5/1		Sergt. Voyle, L. H.	24th Rfts.
5/15		Private Annan, J. A.	Corpl., 38th Rfts.
5/11		,, Boomer, N.	
5/7	*	,, Brocklebank, W.	A.I.F.
5/16		,, Coley, P.	
5/10		,, Crowe, S. A.	
5/24		,, Elgar, R. D.	12th Rfts.
5/23		,, Heidenstrom, N. H. P.	7th Rfts.
5/9		,, Hanlon, A. H.	
5/22		,, Juggins, J. W.	
5/21	*	,, Lancaster, G. C.	3rd N.Z.R.B.
5/6		,, McFadyen, C. J.	12th Rfts.
5/20	‖	,, McKeown, L. F.	
5/13		,, Poynton, D. J.	5th Rfts.
5/19		,, Quayle, A. S. D.	
5/3		,, Rogers, M.	
5/5		,, Taylor, I. Y.	
5/12	‖	,, Teague, W. M.	Corpl., 10th Rfts.
5/4		,, Ure, E. H.	Sergt., 7th Rfts.

‖Died since Discharge in N.Z. *Killed in Action, France.

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No.	*Name.*	*Subsequent Service.*
5/17	Private Whitehead, A. A.	Corpl., 12th Rfts.
5/8	„ Wooller, A.	Sergt., 8th Rfts.
5/18	„ Withers, E. O.	W.O., 30th Rfts.
5/26	„ Withers, A. J.	

N.Z. MEDICAL CORPS.

3/43	Captain McKillop, A. C.	Major, 2nd Rfts.
3/3	Captain Stout, T. D. M.	Major, N.Z.M.C. (D.S.O., O.B.E.)
3/2	Captain Tapper, K. E.	T/Major, 5th Rfts. (O.B.E.)
3/72	Lieut. Isaacs, D. N.	Capt., N.Z.M.C. (M.B.E.)
3/71	‖Lieut. Ward, C. K.	Captain, 24th Rfts.
3/73	Matron Nurse, B. G.	Matron, N. Z. A. N. S., R.R.C., 1st class, M.I.D. (twice)
3/78	Sister Brooke, E. G.	Matron, N. Z. A. N. S., R.R.C., 1st class (with Bar), M.I.D.
3/77	„ Wilson, F.	Matron, N. Z. A. N. S., R.R.C., 1st class, M.I.D. (twice)
3/76	„ Brandon, L. E.	Sister, N. Z. A. N. S., R.R.C., 2nd class
3/74	„ McNie, L. A.	Matron, N. Z. A. N. S., R.R.C., 1st class
3/75	„ MacLean, V. M. K.	Matron, N. Z. A. N. S., R.R.C., 1st class, M.I.D.
0/35	„ Willis, I. G.	Matron, N. Z. A. N. S., R.R.C., 2nd class, M.I.D. (twice)
3/27	Sergt.-Major McClintock, W. G.	2nd Lieutenant, 7th Rfts. (M.M.)
3/47	C.Q.M.S. Blacklin, E. A. H. A.	C.Q.M.S.

‖Died in England prior to Discharge.

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No.		*Name.*	*Subsequent Service.*
3/42		W.O. Yallop, G. W.	W.O., 16th Rfts.
3/33		Sergt. Dunlop, J. T.	Samoan Administration Staff, 1915/1919
3/12		„ Copeland, R.	Lieut., 3rd N.Z.R.B.
3/7		*Corpl. Benton, A.	Sergt., 19th Rfts.
3/49		„ Carr, F. E.	W.O,. N.Z.M.C.
3/26		„ Lightfoot, F. R.	
3/17		Bugler Elliott, R.	Sergt., 1st Bn., N.Z.R.B.
3/4		Private Aldridge, A. E.	
3/5		„ Allan, W. R. S.	Corpl., N.Z.M.C.
3/6	¶	„ Baker, G. H.	W.O., N.Z.M.C.
3/45		„ Barrett, W.	
3/44		„ Bailey, C. G.	
3/48		„ Campbell, W.	
3/13		„ Crawford, W.	
3/9		„ Cauty, J. V. M.	Lieut., 1st Bn., N.Z.R.B. (M.M.)
3/11	‖	„ Colley, F.	N.Z.M.C.
3/10		„ Chambers, A.	41st Rfts.
3/15		„ Dear, T. W.	
3/14	†	„ Daniel, R. J.	5th Rfts.
3/50		„ Dyer, G. A.	Corpl., 18th Rfts.
3/16		„ Edwards, A. R.	Sergt., N.Z.M.C.
3/51		„ Falk, C. M. McK.	22nd Rfts.
3/52		„ Franks, E. R.	Sergt., 2nd Bn., N.Z.R.B.
3/18		„ Flanagan, E. M.	20th Rfts.
3/79		„ Gillett, J. B.	N.Z.M.C.
3/19		„ Grose, W. J.	
3/22		„ Hewitt, A. G.	Sergt., N.Z.M.C.
3/21		„ Halse, G.	2nd Lieut., 14th Rfts.
3/53		„ Hill, H.	30th Rfts.
3/23	*	„ Hickson, C. H.	Sergt., 29th Rfts.
3/20	‖	„ Hall, W. E.	Sergt., N.Z.M.C.

*Killed in Action, France.
‖Died in N.Z. after Discharge.
†Killed in Action, Anzac.
¶Drowned through torpedoing of H.S. "Marquette" in Gulf of Salonika, 23/10/15.

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No.		*Name.*	*Subsequent Service.*
3/54		Private Honore, D. A.	Sergt., N.Z.M.C.
3/24		„ Johns, G. C.	Corpl., 34th Rfts.
3/25		„ Le Comte, H. E.	Corpl., 2nd Bn., N.Z.R.B. (M.M.)
3/55		„ Luke, F. W.	Sergt., 22nd Rfts.
3/57	‡	„ Mardon, W.	7th Rfts.
3/37		„ Martin, R. B.	Sergt., N.Z.M.C.
3/58		„ Mirfin, M.	Sergt., N.Z.M.C.
3/28	‖	„ McMillan, R. H.	Sergt., 7th Rfts.
3/29		„ McNeilly, A. R.	Sergt., 35th Rfts.
3/56		„ McLachlan, J.	N.Z.M.C.
3/30		„ Nicol, J. A.	Hospital Staff, Apia, 1914-1919
3/31	¶	„ Perrin, C.	6th Rfts.
3/59	¶	„ Pole, R. A.	N.Z.M.C.
3/61	*	„ Reeves, J. H.	7th Rfts.
3/62		„ Rickards, B. J. E.	2nd Bn., N.Z.R.B.
3/32		„ Rigg, A. B.	Corpl., 36th Rfts.
3/60		„ Reaburn, C.	Sergt., N.Z.M.C.
3/64		„ Shackleton, W. H.	W.O., 9th Rfts.
3/34		„ Sheehan, B. C.	Sergt., N.Z.M.C.
3/66		„ Strong, L. O.	Corpl., 8th Rfts.; W.O., "Aparima"
3/63		„ Saphir, C. H.	Sergt., N.Z.M.C.
3/35		„ Simpson, D.	29th Rfts.
3/36		„ Stewart, D. T.	
3/65		„ Sly, R. H. S.	W.O., 13th Rfts. (M.M. with Bar)
3/67		„ Thompson, P.	
3/38	¶	„ Thopmson, C. D.	N.Z.M.C.
3/80		„ Twomey, J. C.	
3/68		„ Wagg, G. T. K.	A/Bomdr., 16th Rfts.
3/69		„ Walker, C. W.	5th Rfts.
3/39	¶	„ Walter, J. B.	N.Z.M.C.

*Killed in Action, France.
‡Died of Sickness, Egypt.
‖Died in N.Z. after Discharge.
¶Drowned through torpedoing of H.S. "Marquette" in Gulf of Salonika, 23/10/15.

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No.	*Name.*	*Subsequent Service.*
3/40	Private Whalley, G.	5th Rfts. (M.M. with Bar)
3/41	,, Williams, J. W.	Sergt., N.Z.M.C.
3/70	,, Wilson, W. T. H.	Sergt., N.Z.M.C.

POST AND TELEGRAPH DETACHMENT.

4/50	Capt. Davies, J. L.	Radio, Apia, 1914 (Croix de Guerre)
4/48	,, Spry, P. O.	Radio, Apia, 1914-15
4/49	W.O. Dunwoodie, E. E.	Radio, Apia, 1914-19
4/1966	‖Sgt. Croudace, R.	10th Rfts.; Lt. R.A.F.
1/539	,, Scott, J. S.	
1/538	,, Simpson, A. J.	11th Rfts.

FIJI CONTINGENT

(Joined Expedition at Suva).

—	Lieut. Harlock, H.	Interpreter and Censor, Apia, 1914.
1/814a	‡Private Cottingham, R. J.	Main Body
1/819	,, Bailey, H. F.	A.I.F.
1/812a	§ ,, Clutterbuck, T.	A.I.F.
1/820	,, Caldwell, R. N.	Imperial Forces (M.C.)
1/818a	,, Lister, H. R.	Main Body
1/817a	,, Major, L. G. H.	
1/816a	,, McCarroll, T.	2nd Lieut., Main Body; Captain, 35th Rfts.
1/813a	,, Wishart, G. A.	Private, Main Body; 2nd Lieutenant, 10th Rfts.
1/815a	† ,, Warden, C. A.	Main Body
1/821	,, Roberts, T. V.	2nd Lieut., Main Body

†Killed in Action, Anzac.
‡Died of Wounds, Anzac.
§Died in England.
‖Killed in Flying Accident, Ismailia, 23/7/19.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ROLL

(Incomplete)

OF

MEMBERS

OF

The Samoan Expeditionary Force

Who made the Supreme Sacrifice
in the Great War,

1914 - 1918.

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1/05 *Major Bernard Head.*
Killed in Action, Anzac, 12/8/15.

1/810 *Capt. Rogers William Wilkinson.*
Died of Wounds, ex Anzac, 22/9/15.

1/030
Major John Richmond Cowles (M.C.).
Killed in Action, France, 25/11/17.

1/028 *Capt. Leonard Maughan Liardet.*
Died of Wounds, France, 3/10/16.

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1/187 *Capt. David Alexander Kenny.*
Died of Sickness, United Kingdom,
6/4/18.

1/07 *Sgt. Maj. Joseph Morrison.*
Killed in Action with A.I.F.

1/445
W.O. Charles Wm. Hensman Bould.
Killed in Action, France, 27/9/16.

1/9 *W.O. Harry James Cameron.*
Killed in Action, France, 18/7/18.

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1/331 *Cpl. Compton Tothill.*
Killed in Action, Anzac, 6/8/15.

1/812 *2nd Lt. Athol Hudson.*
Killed in action, France, 14/7/16.

1/60 *L/Cpl. Edward James Spooner.*
Missing, believed Killed in Action,
Anzac, 8/8/15.

1/214 *Cpl. Francis Arthur Cimino.*
Killed in Action, Anzac, 8/8/15.

Digitized by Google

1/467
Lt. Audley Charles Hyde Millar(M.C.).
Died of Wounds, France, 16/10/17.

1/557 *Lieut. Sydney Allan Murrell.*
Killed in Action, France, 4/11/18.

1/286
2nd Lt. Archibald Geoffrey Brockett.
Killed in Action, France, 15/7/16.

1/110 *2nd Lt. Wm. Alexander Bain.*
Died of Wounds, France, 28/9/16.

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1/492
Sgt. Kenneth McIntosh Cole (M.M.).
Killed in Action, France, 9/4/18.

1/143 *Sgt. Leonard Guthrie.*
Killed in Action, France, 27/3/18.

1/448 *L.-Cpl. Charles Alexander.*
Killed in Action, France, 16/9/16.

1/357 *W. O. Henry Wilfred Angell.*
Killed in Action, France, 7/6/17.

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1/308 *2nd Lt. Victor Raymond Bernard.*
Killed in Action, France, 4/11/18.

1/366 *Cpl. Henry Gordon Bland.*
Killed in Action, France, 15/9/16.

1/495 *Pvte. Lance Bridge.*
Died of Wounds on Board Ship, ex Anzac, 13/8/15.

1/017 *Sgt. Bruce Brown.*
Died of Wounds, France, 29/9/16.

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Digitized by Google

1/78 *Pvte. Jack Fowler.*
Died of Sickness, Mudros, 27/7/15.

1/234 *Pvte. Walter McArthur Galbraith.*
Died of Wounds, France, 30/9/16.

1/5 *Sgt. Wm. Alexander Gray (M.M.).*
Killed in Action, France, 1/4/18.

1/037 *Sgt. George James Henneker.*
Killed in Action, France, 12/1/18.

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1/480 *Pvte. Wm. George Hendle.*
Killed in Action, France, 27/9/16.

1/381 *Sgt. John Currie Hendry.*
Killed in Action, France, 15/9/16.

1/384 *2nd Lieut. Frederick Howard.*
Killed in Action, France, 8/6/17.

1/332 *C.Q.M.S. Albert Edward Hunt.*
Killed in Action, France, 7/2/17.

Digitized by Google

1/205 *Sgt. Horace Edward Jenkinson.*
Died of Wounds, France, 18/10/17.

1/28
Pvte Thos. Erroll Sheehan Kennedy.
Died in N.Z., 11/6/15.

1/226 *Sgt. Bertram Willoughby Legg.*
Died at Sea, 15/7/16.

1/352 *Cpl. John Jas. Geo. McMillan.*
Killed in Action, France, 30/3/18.

Digitized by Google

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1/431 *Pvte. Hubert James Ricketts.*
Killed in Action, France, 4/10/16.

1/521 *Cpl. Archibald James Robinson.*
Died of Wounds, France, 15/6/17.

1/398 *Pvte. Archibald Frederick Robbie.*
Killed in Action, Anzac, 9/8/15.

1/150 *Pvte. Richard Robinson.*
Killed in Action, Anzac, 8/8/15.

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1/419 *Pvte. Hugh Campbell Sim.*
Died of Wounds, France, 23/4/17.

1/432 *Pvte. Eri: Varnham St. George.*
Died at Trentham, 9/9/15.

1/496 *Pvte. Charles Salmon.*
Killed in Action, Anzac, 14/12/15.

1/136 *Pvte James Gilchrist Spotswood.*
Killed in Action, Anzac, 7/8/15.

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1/396 *2nd Lt. William Ernest Stevens.*
Killed in Action, France, 15.8.17

1/104 *Lt. Allan Herbert Vial* (*M.M.*).
Died in England of Sickness, 19/6/19.

1/24 *Pvte. Bertram Victor Williams.*
Killed in Action, France, 8/6/17.

1/303 *Pvte. Herbert Oscar Wiseley.*
Killed in Action, France, 15/9/16.

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1/56
Cpl. Claude Albert Curtis Woodford.
Died at Trentham, 21/1/23.

1/817 Pvte. Gerald Innes Atkinson.
Killed in Action, Anzac, 7/8/15.

1/460 Sgt. Cyril Vernon King.
Killed in Action, France, 3/7/16.

1/029
L.Cpl. Douglas Duncan Mearns Yeats.
Died of Wounds, France, 22/10/16.

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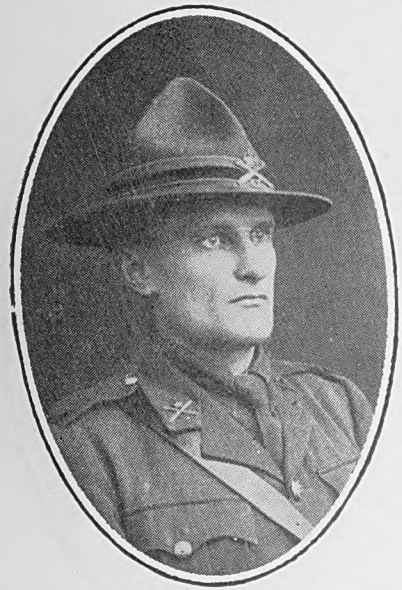

1/552 *Lt. Wm. Reynolds Proffitt.*
Killed in Action, France, 4/10/17.

1/209 *L.-Cpl. John Thomas Gosling.*
Killed in Action, Anzac, 8/8/15.

1/11 *2nd Lt. Albert Victor Young.*
Killed in Action, France, 1/5/17.

1/20
Actg. Sgt. Sydney Henry Newstead.
Died of Sickness, United Kingdom,
19/6/17.

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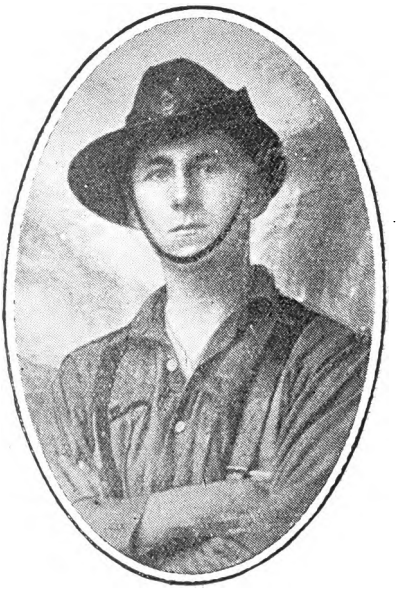
1/680
Capt. Alfred James Powley (M.C.).
Died of Wounds, France, 20/9/16.



1/574 *Capt. Wm. Alfred Bowring.*
Killed in Action, France, 24/9/16.

1/689 *Lt. Ernest Richard Leary.*
Died of Wounds with Imperial Forces.

1/787 *2nd Lt. James Douglas Thomson.*
Died of Wounds, France, 28/8/18.

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1/691 *2nd Lt. Hubert Ernest Le Cren.*
Killed in Action, France, 26/8/18.

1/666 *Sgt. George Reginald Hogan.*
Died of Wounds, France, 15/9/16.

1/567
Sgt. Robert Montgomery Bennett.
Killed in Action, France, 15/9/16.

3/53 *L.-Cpl. Kenneth Ferris Abbot.*
Died of Wounds, France, 22/9/16.

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1/576 *Sgt. Harold Waddington Boyne.*
Killed in Action, France, 21/2/17.

1/581 *Pvte. James Browne.*
Killed in Action, Palestine, 19/4/17.

1/568 *Cpl. Dallas Bertrand Campbell.*
Accidentally Killed, France, 13/6/16.

1/607 *Sgt. Thomas Cronin.*
Killed in Action, France, 30/3/18.

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1/635 *Sgt. Harry Edward Fulcher.*
Killed in Action, France, 4/10/17.

1/648 *Pvte. George Edward Hardley.*
Killed in Action, France, 16/5/16.

1/657 *Cpl. Edmund Rudolf Heldt.*
Killed in Action, France, 5/6/16.

1/660 *Pvte. Wallace Henderson.*
Died of Wounds, France, 30/10/17.

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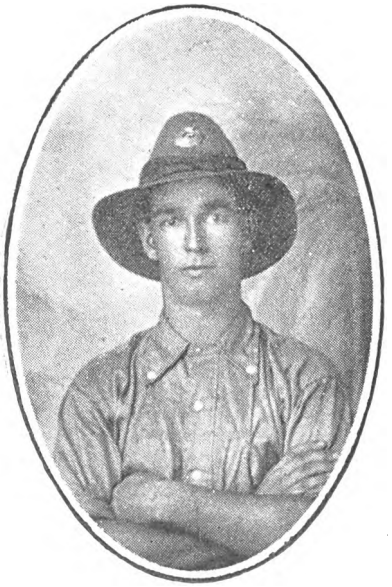
1/664
2nd Lt. Wm. John Rusden Hill (M.C). Died of Wounds, France, 5/9/18.

1/677 *Cpl. Donald Leslie Jack. Killed in Action, France, 15/9/16.*



1/684 *L.-Cpl. Allen Mortimer Kemp. Died of Wounds whilst Prisoner of War, France, 13/2/17.*

1/696 *2nd Lt. Arnold Lorie. Killed in Action, France, 28/12/17.*

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1/716 *2nd Lt. Joseph McGovern. Killed in Action, France,* 1/10/18.

1/718 *Pvte. Joseph John McIntyre. Died as result of Wounds,* 18/7/23.

1/723a *Pvte. George Lee McKinstry. Killed in Action, France,* 29/5/16.

1/713 *L-Cpl. Leslie Arthur Morris. Killed in Action, France,* 25/7/17.

Digitized by Google

1/737 *Pvte. James O'Meara.*
Killed in Action, France, 29/3/18.

1/771 *Pvte. Fred Thos. Spinley.*
Killed in Action with A.I.F., 5/4/17.

1/777 *Pvte. Walter Stewart.*
Killed in Action with A.I.F., 12/6/16.

1/795 *L.-Sgt. Allan Adolphus Veale,*
Killed in Action with R.A.F., 22/1/18.

Digitized by Google

2/1 *W.O. John Jessen.*
Killed in Action, France, 24/8/18.

2/96 *2nd Lt. Gilbert Howe.*
Killed in Action, France, 10/1/17.

2/98 *Sgt. Fergus Kendrick Galvin.*
Died of Wounds received accidentally, France, 16/7/17.

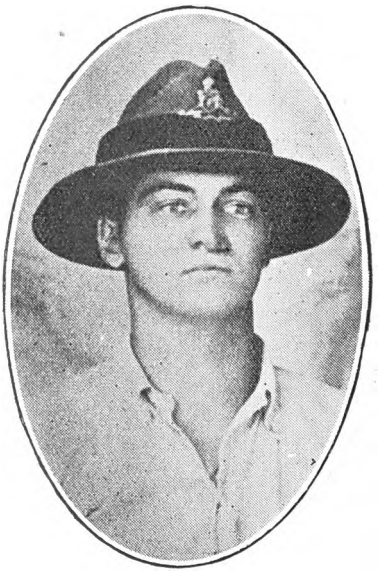
2/30 *Bomb. Roy Lane Cunliffe.*
Killed in Action, France, 4/12/17.

Digitized by Google

2/59
2nd Lt. Donald Gordon McMillan (M.C.)
Killed in Action, France, 28/9/18.

2/49 T. Q.M.S. Leonard Hendle.
***Killed** in Action, France, 10/4/18.*

2/86 Cpl. William James Smith.
Killed in Action, France, 6/10/16.



*2/79 **Gunner** Roy Cameron Watson.*
***Killed** in Action, Anzac, 14/12/15.*

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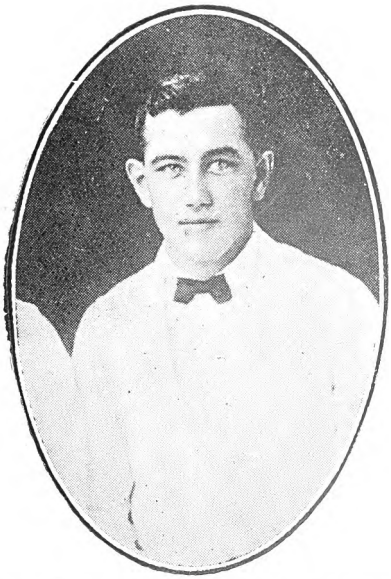
4/320 *Lt. Leslie Henry Brett.*
Killed in Flying Accident, 22/7/17.

4/316 *L.-Cpl. Robert Jackson Proude.*
Died from Wounds, France, 11/6/17.



4/317 *L.-Cpl. Edgar Woodward Boucher*
Killed in Action, France, 12/10/17.

4/329 *Sgt. Thos. Douglas Hutcheon.*
Died of Wounds, France, 17/8/17.

Digitized by Google

4/195 *Capt. Herbert Henry Christophers*
Killed in Action, France, 2/6/16.

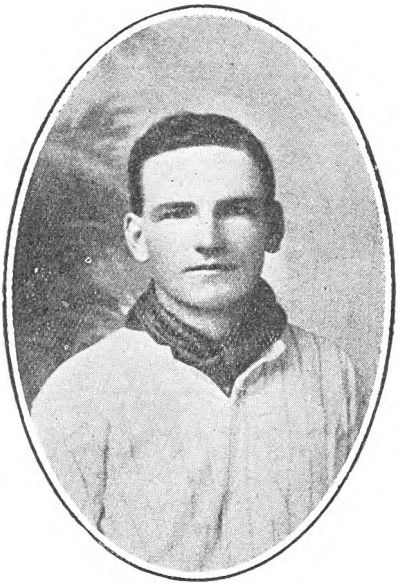
0/12 *Capt. Wm. John Pritchard Guiness.*
Died of Wounds, France, 17/11//16.

0/13 *Lt. James Short.*
Died of Wounds, France, 28/5/16.

4/288 *Sgt. Neil McLeod Matheson.*
Died of Wounds, France, 29/12/17.

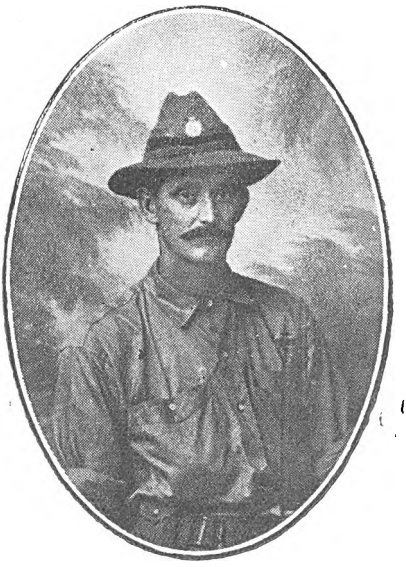
Digitized by Google

4/159 *Lt. Norman Leslie Forsyth.*
Killed in Action, France, 7/6/17.



4/294 *L.-Cpl. Wm. Lathen Colley.*
Killed in Action, Anzac, 3/12/15.

4/70 *Sapper Lemuel John Bagnell.*
Killed in Action, France, 26/3/18.



4/149 *L.Cpl. Charles Frederick Bennett*
Killed in Action, France, 15/11/16.

Digitized by Google

4/80 *L.-Cpl. Norman Ellis Brown.*
Killed in Action, France, 13/6/17.

4/81 *Sapper William Manus Butler.*
Died of Wounds, France, 9/10/16.

4/166 *Sapper George Alexander Cardno.*
Died of Wounds, France, 15/9/16.

4/74 *Cpl. Henry George Clark* **(M.M.),**
Died of Wounds, France, 23/8/18.

Digitized by Google

4/152 *Sapper Joseph Hampton Davidson*
Killed in Action, Anzac, 8/8/15.

4/176 *Sapper Ronald George Fowler.*
Killed in Action, France, 2/10/16.

4/167 *Sapper Ernest Walter Gambling.*
Killed in Action, France, 3/7/16.

4/132 *Sapper Francis Aloysius Ligoury Hatwell.*
Killed in Action, France, 24/4/18.

Digitized by Google

4/98 *Sapper George Wm. Haxton.*
Died of Sickness, England, 14/11/18.

4/111 *Sapper Lyn Atkinson Henderson.*
Died of Wounds, France, 21/2/17.

4/109 *L.-Cpl. George Shackleton Hooper*
Killed in Action, France, 15/9/16.

4/211 *Sgt. Chas. Wm. McGahan.*
Killed in Action, France, 15/9/16.

Digitized by Google

4/186 *Sapper Isaac Miles.*
Killed in Action, Anzac, 29/8/15.

4/226 *Cpl. John Beetham Rowland.*
Killed in Action, Palestine, 14/11/17.

4/229 *Sapper Gerald Edwin Shaw.*
Killed in Action, France, 3/7/16.

4/223 *Sgt. Bernard Arthur Smith.*
Killed in Action, France, 11/12/17.

Digitized by Google

4/94 *Sapper Arthur Burnett.*
Killed in Action, France, 21/2/17.

4/254 *Cpl. Thos. Sutherland.*
Killed in Action, Anzac, 2/5/15.

4/210
2nd Lt. Hugh Lindsay **Patton (M.M.)**
Killed in Action, France, **27/8/18.**

Digitized by Google

4/819 *Sgt. William Samson.*
Killed in Action, France, 10/6/18.

4/278 *Sgt. John Roderique Wallace.*
Killed in Action, France, 1/10/16.

1408 *Pvte. Lewis Alexander McMillan.*
Killed in Action, France, 8/6/17.
(*5th Wellington Regiment.*)

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5/21 *Pvte. Gilbert Clive Lancaster.*
Killed in Action, France, 17/3/18.

1/785 *Pvte. Wallace Barrett Taylor.*
Killed in Action, France, 10/10/16.
(3rd Auckland Regiment.)

NEW ZEALAND ENGINEERS

4/7 *Sapper Frederick James de Rose.*
Died of Sickness, Egypt, 7/3/16.

4/11 *Sapper Frank Blakely Highman.*
Killed in Action, France, 20/6/17.

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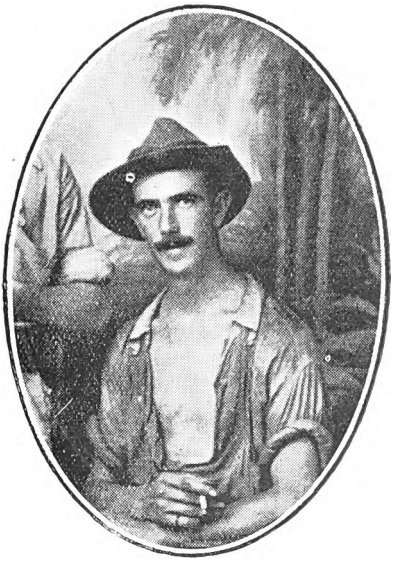
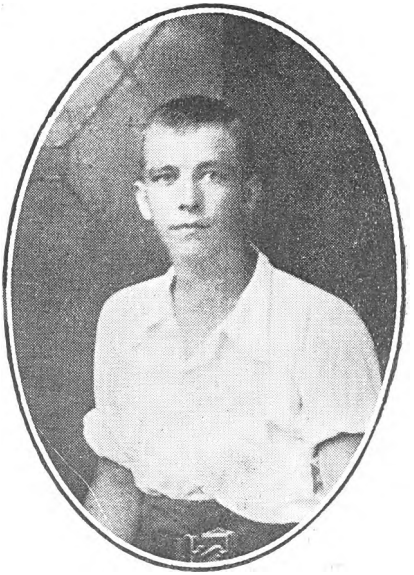


3/6 *Pvte. Geoffrey Hugh Baker. Drowned with torpedoing of H.S. "Marquette" in Gulf of Salonika, 23/10/15.*

3/14 *Pvte. Robert Joseph Daniel. Killed in Action, Anzac, 8/8/15.*

3/23 *Sgt. Clarence Hyndman Hickson. Killed in Action, France, 30/9/18.*



3/57 *Pvte. Wilkie Mardon. Died of Sickness, Egypt, 26/1/17.*

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3/31 *Pvte. Clarence Perrin.*
Drowned through torpedoing of H.S. "Marquette," Gulf of Salonika, 23/10/15.

3/59 *Pvte. Roland Alfred Pole.*
Drowned through torpedoing of H.S. "Marquette," Gulf of Salonika, 23/10/15.

3/39 *Pvte. John Bruno Walter.*
Drowned through torpedoing of H.S. "Marquette," Gulf of Salonika, 23/10/15.

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